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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Postal arrangements in the South.—On the 25th ultimo the Committee on Postal Affairs made a report to the Southern Congress. The expenses, *over and above receipts*, for the post office service in the six States composing the Confederacy, were for the year ending June 30, 1859, $1,060,595. The committee recommend an increase of the postage rates, by which they estimate an increase of $578,874. They also recommend a new mode of letting contracts, on what is called the "star-bid system," by which it is hoped to save $619,033. Some routes are to be discontinued, by which $206,344 will be saved. Daily service is, in some cases, to be changed to tri-weekly, and thus another $206,344 will be saved. Minor post offices are to be abolished, and $50,000 saved. These savings and the expected increase are estimated by the committee to cover the deficiency. Present mail contracts are to be assumed by the Government until all the routes are re-let. The rates of postage proposed are on each letter of half an ounce or less, five cents for 300 miles, and ten cents for over 500 miles; drop and advertised letters two cents. Newspaper postage is put at varying but not high rates. Stamps are to be used. The franking privilege is abolished except in the case of the Post Office Department. The bill proposing the foregoing rates of postage, &c., has passed the Congress.

The Surrender in Texas.—The San Antonio Texas) Herald of the 23rd ultimo says that the following is a list of the property given up to the State by Gen. Twiggs:

1,800 mules, valued at $50 each,		$90,000
500 wagons, "	140 "	90,000
950 horses, "	150 "	142,500
500 harness, "	50 "	25,000
Tools, wagon materials, iron, nails, horse and mule shoes,		250,000
Corn (at this post,)		7,000
Clothing,		150,000
Commissary stores,		75,000
Ordnance stores,		400,000
Total,		$1,229,500

Exclusive of public buildings, to which the Federal Government has a title. Much of the property is estimated at the original cost, its value in Texas being much greater, and worth to the State at least a million and a half of dollars.

The Alexandria Gazette says that a gentleman of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, a strong Secessionist, in February last, being dissatisfied with the course things were taking in Virginia, went to Mississippi for the purpose of buying land and to remove his negroes to that State. He has just returned, and called on the Delegate from his county to say, that, though he had thought Virginia was slow, "I hope she will be slower still;" that he saw but few of the substantial, wealthy proprietors in Mississippi who were not dissatisfied with the course of events South, at the prospect of heavy taxation, and of no benefits under the new order of things that they could not expect under the old Union; and told him "that if Virginia and the Border States got such guarantees as would be satisfactory to them, they had no doubt that Mississippi and the Gulf States would return.' He has concluded to remain in Virginia.

A Good One.—One of our citizens, who is more puzzled to find out what is right than he is slow to embrace it, and who has all along been a strong Union man, was disposed, after Lincoln's inaugural, to eat a little fire. He thought the inaugural rather threatening—rather tending to coercion, and that it was his duty to rather lean to secession. He did so, and denounced coercion very emphatically; but on Monday evening he was informed that Lincoln would not attempt coercion, but, on the contrary, had ordered the garrison in Fort Sumter to abandon it. "What!" said he indignantly, "the infernal old coward given up the property of the government? He ain't fit to be President." There was a jolly laugh over him, and we presume he is a good Union man again by this time.—*Raleigh Banner.*

In a Quandary.—We have been reading the attacks of the Abolitionists and of our Southern seceders upon the Inaugural, and trying to discover which abused it the *best;* but for the life of us we cannot tell. The abolitionists say it is a cowardly, submission document; and the seceders say it is threatening and war-like. Every one to his taste.—*Raleigh Banner.*

Texas.—Texas will not be much the gainer by taking possession of the United States property on the frontier. The United States Government expends about $3,000,000 annually in keeping up its military defences in that State. This expense Texas will now have upon her own treasury.

Seizing Foreign Railroad Stock.—We are credibly informed, says the Charleston Courier of Friday, that Governor Brown, of Georgia, has attached the Northern stock in the Macon and Western Railroad, amounting to about $1,000,000.

Russell and Floyd.—WASHINGTON, March 11.—The case of Wm. H. Russell, in connection with the Indian Trust Bonds, which was argued last week in the Criminal Court, was decided today. His plea in abatement, under the statute of 1858, was sustained, and he was discharged.

Ex-Secretary Floyd, indicted for complicity in the same affair, appeared and gave security in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at his trial when it shall come on.

The young Messrs. Latham, who were charged with the killing of Mr. Grist in Washington some time ago were tried in Greenville, Pitt county, last week, and acquitted.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1861.

☞ See Fourth Page.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—We were both surprised and concerned to find in President Lincoln's Inaugural speech what appears to us to be a denial of the proper, legitimate and necessary functions of this august tribunal—an apparent assertion that the Court does not settle Constitutional questions so far as they relate to the public, but only so far as they affect the parties in personal actions; and a complaint that, if this Court is to determine "vital questions affecting the whole people," then "the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having, to that extent, practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

Well, this does not appear to us to be a proper subject of complaint. The people must of necessity resign their government—or rather delegate it—in this and other vital points to *some* tribunals, legislative, executive and judicial. And for our part we think the judicial has shown itself to be of the three the most trustworthy. The others have frequently abused their power, corrupted the public mind, and sunk themselves to a condition of public contempt. If the Supreme Court shall not settle constitutional questions, shall the President? or Congress? The idea would provoke a smile, if it were not too serious a subject for amusement. We should have a different constitution for every Presidential or Congressional term; for every ignorant or corrupt pot-house politician that manages to worm himself into those high places would "construe the constitution as he understands it." Nothing would be settled—nothing sound.

We have been tempted to look back to the Observer of Aug. 28th 1851, where we find our views very fully expressed on this subject; and as it is one of vital importance, we hope our readers will pardon us for reproducing so much of the article as is pertinent to the question. At that time the Democratic party maintained Mr. Lincoln's present views as to the Supreme Court, to which we then demurred, as we do now:—

Questions have arisen, and will arise, whether a particular exercise of power—for example a particular act of Congress—be within the constitutional grant; and who is to decide these questions? We hold that for deciding such questions, the Supreme Court of the United States is the final authority. The Constitution, (Art 3, Sec. 1,) declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish"—and (Sec. 2) that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority." By the 6th Article, it is declared that: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Now it is clear beyond reasonable dispute, that when a case presents the question, for example, of the validity of an act of Congress, it is a "case arising under the Constitution," for no such question could be presented but for the Constitution; it originates in and springs from the Constitution; and must be resolved by an interpretation of the Constitution; then such case falls within the judicial power granted to the United States, and as the Supreme Court decides such questions in the last resort, it is evidently the final arbiter under the Constitution of all questions upon the validity of acts of Congress, and therefore of the extent of the powers granted by that instrument, upon which the validity of all acts of Congress depends.

This view of the subject has been taken not only by the Courts of the United States, but by all the State Courts most eminent for ability and learning. But our past history furnishes another and most conclusive proof that this view of the Supreme Court is just—that this Court is established to determine disputes between the General and State Governments and to settle all questions of power between them. We proceed to state this proof.

In February 1809—(see 5 Cranch R. 115)—and here for this and other legal references, we acknowledge our indebtedness to a legal friend—the Supreme Court of the United States, on the motion of one Gideon Olmstead, directed a mandamus to issue to the District Judge of the U. S. for Pennsylvania, requiring him to order an attachment to enforce obedience to a decree in his Court at the instance of Olmstead and others, against certain persons who were executors of Mr. Rittenhouse, then lately Treasurer of Pennsylvania. The State of Pennsylvania felt a deep concern about this case—claimed that the money had belonged to the State—denied the jurisdiction of the Court and the justice of the decision, and had passed laws providing for a resistance of the decree. The Legislature on the 3d of April 1809, adopted a long preamble and several Resolutions, which were laid before Congress and the Legislatures of the several States. Amongst the Resolutions are the following:

Resolved, That in a Government like that of the United States, where there are powers granted to the General Government, and rights reserved to the States, it is impossible, from the imperfection of language, so to define the limits of each, *that difficulties should not sometimes arise from a collision of powers;* and it is to be lamented, that no provision is made in the Constitution, for determining disputes between the General and State Governments, *when such cases occur.*

Resolved, That from the construction the U. S. Courts give to these powers, the harmony of the States, if they resist encroachment on their rights, will frequently be interrupted; and if, to prevent this evil, they should on all occasions yield to stretches of power, the reserved rights of the States will depend on the arbitrary power of the Courts.

Resolved, That should the independence of the States, as secured by the Constitution, be destroyed, the liberties of the people in so extensive a country cannot long survive. To suffer the U. S Courts to decide on *States' Rights* will, from a bias *in favor of power*, necessarily destroy the *federal* part of our Government, and whenever the Government of the United States becomes consolidated, we may learn from the history of nations what will be the event.

To prevent the balance between the General and State Governments from being destroyed, and the harmony of the States from being interrupted,

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to procure an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, that *an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and State Governments.*"

Here we have the Legislature of Pennsylvania sketching out the whole ground, in regard to the judiciary powers, now occupied by our Secession States' Rights advocates. The Resolutions assume that *no* tribunal is established by the constitution, for determining disputes between the General and State Governments, respecting the granted powers of the former, and the reserved rights of the latter; that the Courts of the United States have no power and should not be allowed to exercise any, to decide on *States' Rights*—that to allow it, will lead to consolidation and destroy the federal character of the government—and as a remedy, propose to amend the Constitution and establish a tribunal—"an impartial tribunal"—to decide in such cases. Now if these are just views now, they were just then. What was thought of them then? Where were the States Rights men of Virginia, of North Carolina, of South Carolina, of all the States, except Pennsylvania—men jealous of the National Government—distrustful of the National Judiciary, and ready to take fire at any tampering with States' Rights? There were none, it would seem—or they were in profound sleep. The Pennsylvania proposition met with no favor any where. We believe not a single State expressed a concurrence in her views—no—not even South Carolina, which had not then learned to denounce the Government of our Country.

In Virginia, the subject was referred to a Committee; an able and argumentative report was made, affirming that under the Constitution, the Supreme Court was constituted a tribunal for the purposes mentioned in the Resolutions, and was a proper and unexceptionable tribunal for that purpose, and therefore no amendment of the Constitution ought to be made, and the Legislature, by an *unanimous* vote, of both branches, concurred in the report. In North Carolina, the Pennsylvania proceedings, together with a proposition from Massachusetts for an amendment of the Constitution in regard to the laying of embargoes, were communicated by the Governor to the General Assembly in his message at the opening of the session of 1809. The message was referred to a joint committee consisting of the following members: on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Pickens, Wellborn, Deberry, Parker, Mebane, Hinton of Wake, B. Williams, McFarland, Dudley, B. Smith, Jas. Rhodes, Grist, Wynne, Perkins, Fitts and Slade. On the part of the Commons, Messrs. Chambers, J. Mebane, Burton, S. King, Webb, Collins, W. R. Pickett, W. R. King, Hudgens, J. H. Bryan, Gaston, Blackledge, W. Jones, Jas. Love, and E. Jones. On the 30th of Nov., Mr. Smith, of the Senate, Chairman of the Committee, made a Report, respecting the proposed amendments of the Constitution, in which the Committee unanimously agreed, recommending the following resolution as to the Pennsylvania proposal:

"Resolved, That this Legislature also disapprove the Article proposed by the General Assembly and Governor of Pennsylvania, as an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, providing *"that an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and State Governments;"* and do not consent to the adoption of any such Article, being satisfied that such a tribunal already exists." And the Report being read, the Journal informs us, it was "Resolved unanimously, that the House do concur therewith."

It appears then that in 1809, all the States—and so far as we know, all the people, except the State and people of Pennsylvania, and they in a condition of excitement precluding the exercise of a calm and deliberate judgment—agreed that by the Constitution, the Supreme Court was established as a tribunal to decide disputes between the General and State Governments respecting their power under the Constitution; to decide on State Rights, by settling such disputes, and giving a final interpretation to the Constitution; that this tribunal was an impartial one for this purpose, and therefore there ought to be no other established.

ABOLITIONISTS AND SECESSIONISTS.—For the comfort of the secessionists in this State who have denounced Lincoln for the "declaration of war" which they contend is contained in his Inaugural speech, we copy the following extract from a long article in the Baltimore American, taken by that paper from the chief organ of the abolitionists. That fanatical paper is as bitter against Lincoln for *not* declaring war as the secessionists are abusive of him for a pretence that he *has* declared war. The two extremes are acting together in favor of disunion:—

[From the National Anti-Slavery Standard, March 9.]

Last Monday was the most unlucky day in the life of Abraham Lincoln, thus far. More unlucky days may be in store for him, very likely; but, up to this present time, a more untoward one can hardly have occurred in the fifty years he has lived. He has spoken, and thus dissolved the spell which his wise silence had thrown around his reputation. Having shown himself possessed in so singular measure of that rarest of talents, in this country at least, the gift of holding one's tongue, he had created the opinion in men's minds that he had something to say worth hearing, whenever the time should come for opening his mouth. It was generally believed that his Inaugural Address would be honorably distinguished from those of his predecessors in spirit and in utterance. The Hour has come and gone; but the Man was not sufficient for it. *The speech was made with the face turned towards the South and with both knees bowed down before the idol it worships, as have been all of those delivered from the same place for the last quarter of a century.* It is only distinguished from such by the clumsiness of its construction, and the vileness of its rhetoric. * * * If it had breathed a resolute determination to maintain the rights of the North and the integrity of the nation at all hazards, it might have commanded a respect that would have disarmed criticism. If it had plainly set forth the encroachments of slavery upon those rights, and *shown how they had culminated in the disruption of the Union, as their natural result,* proclaiming his intention of checking the one and restoring the other, *by the full exercise of all his Constitutional power, he would have taken a position which even his enemies would have admired.*

* * * He does not say whether he intends recovering the places and property of the Government which have been seized by the seceding States, and reinforcing the forts that are in danger. For anything that he says, he may intend carrying out the policy of Mr. Buchanan in these particulars—in which case there certainly need be no bloodshed or violence. But if he attempts to throw succors into Fort Sumter, or to recover the arms and money which South Carolina, and Georgia, and Louisiana have filched, *he knows just what he has to expect. While we hold that the Cotton Revolution is complete, and that it is the part of true statesmanship to accept the accomplished fact, and recognise the independence of those States, before fighting, as a thing which must be done after it,* we must confess to a little shame at the attitude in which the new head of a great nation stands before the contumacious and rebellious members of it, entreating them to believe that he is no better than Buchanan, and his party as bad as the Democrats ever were. For this is the substance of his exhortation to the seceders to consider how much safer and better off they are, as slaveholders, in the Union than out of it.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, the leading Republican paper in Massachusetts, does not read the Inaugural through the spectacles of Southern secessionists. It argues that, since Congress has thrown the whole responsibility upon the President, he has adopted conciliation: "Mr. Lincoln, (it says,) has been placed in a position where conciliation, and not adjustment, *is the sole resource.*"

MR. DOUGLAS ON THE INAUGURAL.—Perhaps no man in the country has less reason to judge Mr. Lincoln favorably than Senator Douglas. Living in the same State, they had one of the most exciting canvasses over the whole State two or three years ago, which proved to be a drawn battle, for Lincoln carried the popular majority, by which he secured his nomination for President, and Douglas carried the Legislature, by which he secured his re-election to the Senate. And now after Lincoln beat Douglas for President, the latter stands up in the Senate for the Inaugural as meaning peace and patriotism. It is an honorable position for Douglas. We published a sketch of one of his speeches, and here is a brief extract from another:—

"Every man ought to rejoice in the belief that peace can be preserved. But the speeches of the Senator from Texas show very little regard for the country on this head. He tells us that we can make our choice between peace and war, and he did not care which we chose. I do care, (said Mr. D.) and therein consists the difference between the Senator and myself. I was desirous to know the policy of the new Administration, and, on a careful examination of the Inaugural Address, I arrived at the conclusion that it meant peace. Had I thought it meant war I would have denounced it with unrelenting hostility. I am with the President when he is for peace and against him if he should change his policy to that of war.

Mr. Douglas argued that it would require legislation for the President to undertake to resume possession of the forts by force. It would demand a supply of troops far beyond his reach without the interposition of Congress. Nor did he intend to send collectors to New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, &c., and there was no law authorizing him to collect the duties at sea or any where but in the custom-houses. Now, he (Mr. D.) believed it was not now the policy of the Republican party to collect the revenue. They know they could not do it without additional legislation. For many weeks past they have had a majority in both Houses of Congress, yet they did not pass force bills. It is true they tried to do so until the President elect arrived in Washington. Then it stopped. The President now says he shall not attempt force unless Congress authorizes it. The Republicans had the power, but they refused to exercise it. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) withdrew from the Committee of Military affairs in order to put the full power into the hands of the Republican Senators, yet they did not exercise it. He (Mr. D.) believes the Republican party are for peace. If they had been for war we should have seen a proclamation for an extra session of Congress. There are two policies—one demanding an army of 250,000 men, with millions of money to suit, or a policy of peace. No doubt there are individual Senators, and many men in the Republican party, who differ with the President, but he (Mr. D.) believed the President himself is for peace, and he (Mr. D.) thinks there will be no war, no collision, and that the peace policy will prevail."

WAR! WAR!—It is stated in the accounts from Washington which we copy, (and there seems to be no room to doubt their accuracy,) that the Administration has actually decided to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter. This shocking act of "coercion" distresses the secessionists exceedingly.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We are taken by surprise—an agreeable surprise. Gov. Ellis has decided *not* to call the Legislature together, unless something should hereafter occur to require it. We had occasion about eighteen months ago to commend the Governor's wisdom in declining to yield to a pressure similar to that recently brought to bear upon him. And we now again do him the justice to say that we think he has acted discreetly. The people have decided the question, as they had a right to do. And it would be a grave act of presumption in Gov. Ellis to call upon them to reconsider their decision. It would be an endorsement of the contemptuous slur upon the people, which some of his disunion coadjutors have ventured to indulge in, that they did not understand the question which they decided. They would be apt to show him very decidedly if he called them to vote again, that they *do* understand it.

We are the more pleased at this decision of the Governor's, because we had understood him as indicating a different course in his Wilmington speech a week ago, and because some of the secession papers evidently expected and desired him to call the Legislature together in case the majority of the people should decide, as they have done, against a Convention. But the Wilmington Journal has set these papers the example of an "about face." Pretending to think that the question was not "fully understood," it yet admits that it *is decided*, and that nobody has a right, except those who voted "No Convention," to call for a re-consideration. If it were worth the trouble we could easily show, that both the Governor and the Journal indicated a purpose the reverse of that which they now avow.

THE MEMBERS ELECT TO THE CONVENTION.—Our friend of the Charlotte Democrat makes the composition of the members of the Convention that is not to meet as follows: Union men 76, Secessionists 41, unknown 3. We figure out 82 Union men and 88 Secessionists. He may be right or we may be; for though in most cases there is no sort of doubt, there are a few of whom we *know* nothing and as to whom he and we have to take what seems to be the most satisfactory statement. From letters in the State Journal and the Standard it would seem that Mr. Carr of Pitt and Mr Williams of Franklin have been erroneously classed; the former as Union and the latter as secession, while the reverse is correct. These two changes leave the result as we stated it.

The State Journal makes an amusing classification, (which the Wilmington Journal adopts,) thus: States Rights 46, Conditional Submission 22, Submission 52. And to eke out its pretence of 46 State Rights men (by which it means secessionists,) it claims 2 in Cumberland and Harnett, 1 in Franklin, 2 in Halifax, with other slanders upon Delegates in other counties. We have no doubt, besides, that every one of its "conditional Submission" Delegates was elected as a Union man.

"NORTH CAROLINA DISGRACED."—Such is the conspicuous heading of a disunionist's paragraph on the result of the late election. If those who have arrived at that conclusion should leave the State, as doubtless they will, we would suggest to them never to tell anybody that they went from North Carolina.

As to the "disgrace" of her vote, "doctors differ." We have received a letter from a North Carolina friend at present abroad, commencing with an outbreak of patriotic feeling in these words: "North Carolina has covered herself with glory in the result of the recent election. * * * I cannot withhold my congratulations. The battle has been gallantly fought and nobly won."

Thus speaks a man and a patriot! Not one who could tell *his mother that she has disgraced herself.*

THE VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The disunionists appear to think that nobody but themselves has a right to an opinion upon the course proper for North Carolina to pursue; and they impudently assert, what is manifestly untrue, that the abolitionists regard her late decision as one of unconditional submission, and presume accordingly. There is no foundation for such an assertion. On the contrary, the following, from the last N. Y. Express, embodies the Northern sentiment as to the course of North Carolina and what is due to her in acknowledgment of it:—

"Acting in this spirit of loyalty to the Government; committed upon the record only against acts of coercion towards her erring sister States, we trust that the reasonable wishes of such a people will be heeded by the Federal Government and the free States of the North, East and West, and that they will see to it that no wrong is done to North Carolina by this noble manifestation of whole-hearted patriotism. If the old American Union is ever re-established, by good will or otherwise, we feel that it will be through the patience, forbearance and good sense of the friends of the Union in the Border Slaveholding States."

A "Richmond county" writer for the Wilmington Journal, blinded by ill-humor at the result of the late election, asks that paper,

"What are we to do? Is North Carolina to become the "Tail end" of a middle free-soil Republic, as contended for by Hale, Dockery & Co.? "*et id omne genus*" of wishy-washy politicians, sorter-so-so, and sorter-not-so-so Southern men? We trow not."

The first thing that you ought to do, is to eschew lying. We never heard of such a firm as "Hale, Dockery & Co.," but if it is intended to assert that we ever contended for "a middle free-soil Republic," it is false. We feel that we can make a like disclaimer for Gen. Dockery. Mr. "Co." may answer for himself.

By the way, this Richmond writer talks of blowing certain persons "to the D—l." We fear it will be useless to waste powder in blowing him there.

THE SECOND THOUGHT.—The New York Journal of Commerce and other national papers at the North saw nothing but blood in the President's inaugural when first issued. How the second thought has modified the first our readers saw by extracts from the Journal of Commerce on Monday. This morning again it comes to us with a record of "good signs" winding up with this declaration:—

"Let the President give the country peace, and he need not trouble himself about the loss of friends in the Republican party. The true men of the country will rally around him, just in proportion as the Abolition fanatics desert his standard. In choosing his policy, he will determine also the character of his supporters. We should not think he would hesitate long, in making the choice."

We are sorry to see that the promoters of strife at the South greedily catch up and circulate the first bait are blind as bats to the second thoughts of our friends at the North.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSITIONS.—Hon. William C. Rives, one of the Virginia delegates to the Peace Conference, spoke at Richmond on Saturday evening. According to a writer in the Petersburg Express, he said that the plan of settlement adopted which had been denounced as an abortion, a sham and a delusion, was the most complete and the fairest settlement of the controversy that could have emanated from any quarter. If the people would look calmly at the propositions they would find that they contained a loyal and a manly adjustment of the difficulties. He had no ides of losing this. The propositions could readily be brought before the people, and he was confident of success before the people. With such a prospect, this was no time for Virginia to join the seceding States and become the "tail of the Southern Confederacy." Her proper position was with the border States, and upon the settlement achieved by them he thought the secession leaders would gladly avail themselves of any decent pretext to come back.

The Peace Conference measures coming up, in the Virginia Convention on Monday, Mr. Summers, a member of that Conference, spoke at great length and with great ability, "in which he showed that the measures which the Peace Congress had adopted were far more favorable to all the rights of the South, and in fact sounder upon every demand which the South could reasonably make, than the views incorporated in the Crittenden propositions."

The Richmond Whig says that Judge Summers, "as with the might of a giant, successfully scattered to the winds all the objections, which have been raised against the Peace Conference adjustment; and showed conclusively and to the entire satisfaction of every candid and impartial mind, that it is such an adjustment as fully, amply, and completely guarantees all the rights and interests of the South, and such an one as should command the hearty and cordial sanction of the whole Southern people. It was, indeed, a masterly and a glorious effort, worthy of the best minds of the best days of the Republic. Oh, that the intellect, the statesmanship, the patriotism and the eloquence of such a man should not always adorn and bless the councils of the country! After closing his powerful argument, in behalf of the Peace Conference adjustment, he took up the question of Secession, and for more than an hour, discussed it in reference to its effects on Virginia, especially, and on the whole Union, in a strain of lofty reasoning and impassioned eloquence, which has rarely, if ever, been surpassed. The members and the audience listened in breathless attention throughout, while numbers of brave men and beautiful women wept like children. It were needless to add that immediate secession received its death-blow, while it was delightful and amusing to behold the terrible elongation of the visages of the leading Precipitators and their deluded followers. We shall publish Mr. Summers' noble and brilliant speech in full, at the earliest possible moment."

M. D's.—At the recent commencement of the N. Y University, 65 Northern and 64 Southern students received the degree of M. D. Among them there were from North Carolina, B. B. Batts, Thos. W. Bickett, Frank J. Drake, Robt. H. Drysdale, Wm. H. Edmondson, Jas. F. Ferguson, Jas. U. Long, John McDonald, Thos. Ruffin, Henry G. Flanner, Alex'r. R. Gibble, John P. Gibson, W. H. L. Goodman, H. B. Herring, P. A. Holt, Thos. Lessiter, J. J. Lawrence, Wm. Little, Fabius H. Seawell, Starky Sharp, Jr., Andrew J. Stone, J. S. Taft, and John L. Watkins.

At the Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, last week, there were 98 graduates, of whom from North Carolina: W J Love, of Wilmington; J S Robinson, of Elizabethtown; A McLean, of Gilopolis; J T McLean, of Summerville; W P Teague, of Kenansville; C A Thompson, of Unionville; W J Torrance, of Crowder's Creek.

At the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the following North Carolinians among 187 graduates: James M Abernathy, David A Armfield, N G Blalock, Spencer Eaves, J Chauncey Gidney, Alfred F Hammond, Lawson Harrell, Lauriston H Hill, John G Lea, H B Marley, D Reid Parker, Joseph H Simpson, Junius S Williams.

STATE STOCKS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale on April 12th $200,000 of bonds to be issued on account of our Coalfields Road, and $250,000 on account of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road. Our bonds are last quoted in New York at 82. Virginia bonds at 79.

Bringing back United States Troops from Texas.—Today, the Star of the West will leave this port for Indianola, to bring back a load of troops. She will take out 30 days' rations for 600 men. This will be the third steamer (following the Daniel Webster and Empire City) which the Government has dispatched for the transportation of its troops in Texas, to this port, or other places within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States. As each steamer was intended to take away only 600 men, there will still be nearly 1000 to provide a passage for. A fourth steamer will, therefore, be sent out within a week, or as soon as it can be chartered and got ready; and a fifth will doubtless follow, at the earliest possible day. Within a month there will probably not be a single U. S. soldier in Texas.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 12.—Secrecy has been removed from the permanent Constitution, the main features of which are as follows:

No foreigner, not a citizen of the Confederate States, is allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political—State or Federal.

Under the first census, South Carolina will be entitled to five representatives in the popular branch of Congress; Georgia to ten; Alabama to nine; Florida to two; Mississippi to seven; Louisiana to six, and Texas to six. Each State is entitled to two Senators.

The State Legislature may impeach a judicial or federal officer, residing and acting in said State, by a two-thirds vote.

Both branches of Congress may grant seats on their respective floors to the principal officer of each Executive Department, with the privilege of discussing measures affecting his Department.

The three-fifths representation in slaves is continued.

Congress is not allowed to foster any branch of industry by means of duties.

The African Slave Trade is prohibited.

Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two-thirds; except when they are asked by the head of some Department or by the President.

No extra compensation is to be allowed to any contractor, officer or agent after the contract has been made or service rendered.

Every law or resolution having the force of a law shall relate to but one subject which shall be expressed by the title.

The term of office for the President and Vice-President is fixed at six years.

The principal officers of Departments and of the diplomatic service are removable at the pleasure of the President. Other civil officers are removable when their services are unnecessary, and for other good and sufficient causes and reasons. No captious removals will be tolerated.

Other States may be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

The Confederacy may acquire Territory, and Slavery shall be acknowledged and protected both by Congress and the Territorial Government.

When five States shall ratify this Constitution it shall be established for said States. Until ratified the Provisional Constitution is to be continued in force but not to a period extending beyond one year.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,012,022 bales, against 3,696,557 last year. Decrease, 684,535 bales.

An enterprising individual in Troy advertises to furnish aspirants for office with signatures to petitions at the rate of one dollar a hundred.

SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A letter from Major Anderson received at the War Department on Saturday, says that he has only fifteen days of provisions and wood. The question has therefore arisen with the Administration whether reinforcements shall be attempted or the fort abandoned. The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted from inevitable necessity by advice of Gen. Scott. There is, however, a conflict of opinion between Republicans on the question, but there has been no conclusion upon it in Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—There has been some coquetting to-day in the Republican party, concerning the action of the President in respect to Fort Sumter. It is pretended that the matter is not fully decided, but the fact is Major Anderson is ordered to withdraw from Fort Sumter. He is to come by land to this city or Baltimore. The ultra Republicans are outspoken against this policy, and talk about maritime expeditions to coerce Charleston. They forget that there is scarcely money enough at the disposal of the government to fit out a tithe of the vessels necessary for such an object.

RICHMOND, March 12.—A special messenger from Washington passed through here last evening, with despatches for Major Anderson, in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumter.—The National Intelligencer "finds the following important announcement in the National Republican, a journal which is the organ of the Republican party in this city, and which we presume to be well informed in all that relates to the purposes and policy of the New Administration:—

"Late last evening we learned that in a Cabinet meeting on Saturday it was determined to evacuate Fort Sumter. If the news is authentic, of which we have no reason to doubt, this measure has been taken as one of conciliation to the Border States. The fort has no strategic importance, and it may have been supposed that the yielding a point of pride to South Carolina could very well be afforded by a great Government, would satisfy the country generally of the pacific policy of the Administration, and enable it, without the appearance of coercion, to be more stringent in the enforcement of the revenue laws."

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Advices have been received from Texas of the 7th. Col. Bacchus, U. S. A, was en route to take command of Fort Brown. No State troops were at Brownsville, but they were hourly expected. The determination of Capt. Hill to defend the post had created much excitement. The State authorities have taken possession of the custom-house at Brownsville.

From Pensacola.—PENSACOLA, March 11.—Our preparations are progressing rapidly. We will soon be enabled to resist any attempt at coercion. General Braxton Bragg, of the Confederate Army, is in command to-day, and will have things placed in readiness for action. The troops are in good spirits, and ready for a fight.

Charleston Courier.

The Virginia Convention.—The Committee on Federal Relations in the Virginia Convention submitted a report on Saturday. The majority of the Committee recommend a Border State Conference (of the slave States only,) to determine upon their future course of action. They also reported resolutions opposing the coercion of the seceded States. Three of the Committee present a minority report recommending the passage of an ordinance of secession. Ex-Governor Wise submits a report for himself, enunciating a formidable list of grievances, and proposing a series of interrogatories to the free States, demands certain guarantees and grants of power for the protection of the slave States, responses to which are to be required by the first of October next. In the mean time Virginia is to be placed in a complete State of military defence, all coercion of the seceded States, by the collection of duties or in any other way, forbidden, and an ordinance of secession submitted to the people, to go into effect if the guarantees demanded are not granted or coercion is attempted. There were one or two other minority reports.

RICHMOND, March 11.—This morning, Mr. Brown offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Virginia to Hon. John J. Crittenden, for his manly efforts in the Senate, to promote the adjustment of the unhappy difficulties now afflicting the country.

Mr. Wise moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which the vote was taken by ayes and noes, and resulted as follows, ayes 23, noes 92.

Mr. Leake moved to amend, by adding a proviso, that the adoption of the resolution did not imply an approval of the Crittenden compromise, which was rejected.

On the passage of the original resolution, there were 107 yeas, 16 nays.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—In the Convention yesterday, the committee on Federal Relations, presented their report.

The report does not assume a threatening attitude towards either section of the country, but points out the errors of both, and concludes with seven resolutions, a reproduction of its main features. These deny the existence of cause for dissolution; favor an adjustment; recommend the Crittenden plan as a basis; call for a National Convention; call upon the Government and the seceded States to wait for pacification and to abstain from force; adjourn to December next; appoint a Committee to convene the Convention at an earlier day if necessary.

GALVESTON, March 8.—On the 4th the Convention declared Texas out of the Union. Gov. Houston has issued a proclamation to the effect that the returns of the late election in their present incomplete state do not show what the majority is.

Vessels sent by the Federal Government will not be seized.

Gov. Houston, it is said, will not resign nor take the oath of allegiance to the new republic.

BOSTON, March 8.—The Senate of Massachusetts to-day passed a bill modifying the Personal Liberty bill so as to remove the objections urged against it by the South.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Maine Senate has passed an act repealing the Personal Liberty Bill by a vote of 17 to 10.

Distinguished Secessionists confess that if Mr. Lincoln does withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter, secession is dead and every leader in the movement ruined. On the other hand it is feared that the withdrawal will be misunderstood in Europe and have a bad effect there. The whole question is exceedingly embarrassing. Several Republican Senators are quoted in support of the policy of removing the troops from Fort Sumter. They have repeatedly stated that such will be the course of the President. Several leading Democrats from the South have discussed the report, and do not hesitate to say that if it is done it will be a master stroke of policy, and will do more to bring peace to the country, pacify the Border Slave States and remove the impression in the Cotton and other Slave States that the republicans intend to be overbearing and aggressive, than any thing else that can be done.—*Letter from Washington.*

THE DECLINE OF SECESSION DOCTRINES.

Against the prevalent secession doctrine there is always one available argument, available under all circumstances, and the more unanswerable as the ground upon which disunion theories stand is widened, and as the catalogue of grievances is lengthened. There are ills to be remedied, we know, and the doctrines of the great Charter of our liberties are to be so elucidated as that all sections of the country shall apprehend them alike. Without something like a unanimous understanding on the various vexed questions of the day there can be no perfect Union, but it seems to be a self-evident proposition that if there is any remedy for existing political troubles, that remedy must be found in the Union, not out of it. All this has been said over and over again and nothing in the way of direct refutation has ever appeared on the other side. Yet the Constitution doctors of the Secession school have steadfastly adhered to their first propositions, and in the Slave States yet remaining in the Union the sober sense of the people has been expressed in vain, so far as the acts of their "leaders" are concerned.

Without pausing to examine the list of wrongs endured by the South, and without attempting to deduct any item from this list, we may refer to the emphatic denial of North Carolina and Virginia and Missouri as proof that the *people* of these States do not consider secession the remedy indicated in the case. The symptoms are certainly the same in one locality as in another, and the treatment prescribed by the different practitioners corresponds very closely in Richmond, Raleigh and St. Louis. But the miserable sufferers themselves—the patients, who are, after all, the parties most interested—incontinently reject the faculty, and seem disposed to throw "to the dogs" that physic which is composed of disunion pills, plasters and potions.

The act of the Cotton States, whether it was rash and misjudged or not, does not change the position which we borderers are compelled to occupy. And we do not believe that the people who have first decided against Sovereign Conventions, and secondly, elected Union delegates if the Convention was to be called, can be persuaded that it is to their interest to follow in the footsteps of the flaming patriots who have manifested their zeal by destroying the integrity of our common heritage. If we can understand their utterance, they have spoken emphatically enough on this subject through the ballot box.

Now what becomes of the gentlemen who stand committed to a course in which they will not be sustained by their constituents? Is their occupation gone? They have labored with unwavering diligence to secure an end that is now unattainable and it would appear that they have lost all their political capital in the venture. They have promised things for their respective States that these States refuse to perform. One orator assured us that "if his State did not secede, *he* would." What has become of him? His State has formally defined her position since he announced his ultimatum. Another orator, who saw nothing in the Inaugural but a declaration of war, advised the Southern Border States to hesitate no longer, but to prepare for the worst. And on the very heels of his warning we have the rumor of an intended evacuation of Sumter. If this step should be taken by the Administration what becomes of the disunion fever in Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee?

Mr. Seward is acute enough to see the inevitable effect of pacific measures. Every act of the Government that looks to compromise and conciliation is a stab at the vitals of disorganizers at each extreme. If we read the signs of the times aright, Secession theories are on the decline already, even in those localities where they have flourished the most. The Congress to assemble next December will not resemble the Congress that has just expired, in many important particulars. The members who will meet in Washington next winter will have one advantage over the gentlemen who have just retired into private life. They will at least be so far educated as to know that their masters—the American people—are heartily disgusted with the Crisis.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Wilmot Proviso Abandoned.—Congress at its last session [the Republicans in a majority in consequence of secession] was called to organize three new Territories—Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah.

Colorado comprises a portion of Kansas, Utah and Nebraska, and lies between the 102d and 109th degrees of west longitude, and the 37th and 41st degrees of latitude. It contains 100,000 square miles and a population of 25,000.

Nevada lies between California and Utah on the east and west, and Oregon and New Mexico on the north and south. A portion of it is taken from California, provided that State gives its assent. It includes the famous Carson Valley.

Dacotah is bounded on the north by British America, east by the States of Minnesota and Iowa, south and west by Nebraska. Its length from north to south is 450 miles, its average breadth is about 200 miles, and it has an area of 70,000 square miles. It was formerly a part of the Territory of Minnesota, but was detached when that became a State. It is at present chiefly inhabited by Indians.

On what principles are these Territories organized? Certainly not on the distinctive principles of the Republican party, for neither of the acts contains any *prohibition* of slavery. Certainly not on the distinctive principle of the Breckinridge Democracy, for neither contains any clause *protective* of slave property. It only remains to say, therefore, that the decision of all questions under this head has been ignored by Congress, as relating to points of political subtlety rather than of practical concern. Here, then, we have a good beginning made in disposing of the vexatious controversy which has long been so fruitlessly joined over the common domain. And in this fact we have a striking proof in evidence of the inordinate importance attached to mere party platforms, which, whether good or bad, are generally equally futile, since the practical administration of the Government is always determined by other considerations than those which form the basis of political appeal in the heats of an animated canvass. As has been well said of them by the present Attorney General, "they are commonly made in times of high excitement, under a pressure of circumstances, and *with the view to conciliate present support, rather than to establish a permanent system of principles* and line of policy for the future good government of the country. The Conventions which form them are transient in their nature; *their power and influence are consumed in the using, leaving no continuing obligation upon their respective parties.* And hence we need not wonder *that platforms so made are hardly ever acted upon in practice.*"—*Nat. Int.*

The Southern Tariff.—The Tariff (and here is a bone of contention for the future of the Confederacy, as well as the present,) excites no little of public attention. Georgia must have a tariff—so must Louisiana, and so must Alabama. All three are manufacturing States, and must have protection. South Carolina, Texas, Mississippi and Florida will not agree to it. The fight will be conducted on the same broad principles as in the olden time. It will rack the New Confederacy as it did the old—and there will come another *secession.*—*Montgomery Cor. Balt. American.*

The South Carolina Convention is called to meet again on the 26th inst.

OUR COUNTRY.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has written a series of articles under this head. The Baltimore American, after publishing them, says:

"The name of their eminent author is a tower of strength to the cause he espouses, and in these articles he has apparently exhausted the arguments on the side of Union and our nationality. There are one or two points to which he refers in the concluding paper that are particularly suggestive, and we desire to add a few words by way of brief comment upon them. In speaking of the hope and the possibility of a peaceful and successful termination of our national troubles, Dr. Breckinridge plainly shows, first, that the most fatal mistake into which this nation can fall will be in its taking for granted that the present "state of exaggerated and disloyal opinions, either in the extreme North or the extreme South, is irrevocably fixed as a final and sovereign expression."

It occurs to us that this is precisely the mistake to which we are particularly liable. We, as a people, are prone to gather our opinions hastily from expressions in journals claiming to represent public feeling in their own localities. There is a certain air of authority with which these organs speak, as if they were in reality sustained by the very public opinion they are laboring to create. We hear a voice which sounds like the voice of a giant refreshed with wine, and do not consider that it is the utterance of one small, prejudiced, ill-tempered man. Or we fail to discriminate between the roar of the lion and the bray of a more ignoble animal, and suffer ourselves to be deceived, because the latter manages to keep the lion's skin well over his elongated ears. But there is a far different feeling in the hearts of loyal men all over our land; and it is a feeling that does not find expression in the resolutions of conventions, in the oratory of stump speakers, or in the columns of partisan papers. It is a fixed attachment to the institutions and traditions of our noble country—an attachment the more ardent, and a devotion the more entire and disinterested, as the perils with which she is menaced grow thicker and more portentous around her hearths and altars.

The second point to which we would refer follows in natural order. "Nothing could be so fatal as the conviction in the minds of loyal citizens, both in the extreme North and the extreme South, that the nation does not sympathize with them, and will abandon them." The great object to be attained, still looking to the restoration of our country to her original position, and still regarding as paramount the maintenance of peace and the assurance of success—is to strengthen and confirm loyal citizens in their attachment to our nationality. Even supposing that the men of this class are in a small minority in both extremes, it is perfectly certain that their loyalty will prove like the little leaven hidden in many measures of meal. It is destined to pervade the whole mass, if it is not destroyed from mere lack of sympathy and support. Every Union man in America should regard himself as a centre and source of influence, and should exert himself not only to overcome the prejudices and passions of those who oppose him, but also to sustain and aid all who sympathise with him.

But the truth is that American feeling is the rule, and not the exception. In the Gulf States many a true man has been carried away by the resistless tide of revolution who now longs to take refuge once more under the broad ægis of American Nationality. Such men are fighting a hard battle, and they deserve a place in our sympathies. They are trying to stand against a flood which has carried away on its dark bosom the prosperity of the whole country, and they are in opposition to those whom they have been accustomed all their lives to regard as their leaders. On the other hand, there are thousands of loyal hearts in the extreme North that have been wounded and discouraged by the withdrawal of their Southern countrymen, and who look to the restoration of our ancient limits as the greatest boon the future can bestow. Throughout the broad Border the Union sentiment is the predominant sentiment, and the most persistent efforts of disorganizers have been utterly wasted in the States most vitally interested in the maintenance of the Government and the integrity of the nation.

There is hope for us. Let us act as if we believed that deliverance from our troubles was attainable, and the deliverance will come. The great characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon is his intense individuality, and all we need to strangle the crisis is the individual effort of each separate, true-hearted man, who knows how much of glory is involved in the preservation of our national inheritance, and how much misery and shame are included in its final loss."

Another Mare's Nest!—The Precipitation organs hereabouts have discovered another mare's nest! Since the fact has been made known that the troops are to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, the occupation of these organs was in danger of being taken with a "goneness;" and, consequently, it became their immediate duty, as it was clearly to their interest, to orginate another terrible and alarming sensation idea. Hence, the very latest and most startling news that enlivens their columns, and causes the old women and little children to tremble, is to the effect that the troops have been withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and are being brought from Texas and other points, for the purpose of being concentrated at Washington and Old Point, to intimidate, coerce, tyrannize over, and play the devil with Virginia! That is the awful and terrific import of the perfectly *reliable* intelligence which we found in the columns of the disunion newspapers of this city on yesterday, and which we hasten to lay before our own readers, with an amount of fear and trembling we have never experienced before! The jig's up! The dog's dead! Virginia's subjugated, and our people are all slaves and vassals forevermore! *Oh! tempora—Oh mores!* Oh! fiddle-sticks and pancakes—that such should be the melancholy fate of proud old Virginia and her glorious population! And yet it is so—for it is so related in sorrowful language, and with extraordinary variations in nearly all the Precipitation papers of yesterday! Why don't the dear people of Virginia forthwith fall flat on the ground, faces downward, and call upon the rocks and mountains to hide them—to hide them from their own shame, their own disgrace, their own degradation? Ah, in affright and tears, we echo back the question—*Why?*

Seriously, are not these Precipitators, according to their excited and feverish declarations, the very scariest people in this world or any other? They actually fancy all day, and dream all night, that Old Abe, with all the army, is right at their heels ready to eternally squash and smash them into impalpable atoms! But the *people* of Virginia—the true and loyal yeomanry of the State—are not at all afraid of Old Abe, and care little or nothing for Old Abe's movements. They are conscious of their power to take care of and defend themselves, under any and all circumstances; and hence they are too self reliant, too proud, too manly, to go off into hysterics and take to their heels, after the manner of the Precipitation leaders, because of the transfer of a few soldiers from one point to another. Virginia and Virginians are both brave and invincible, and laugh at the ridiculous and miserable and cowardly idea, that they stand in any danger of being subjugated, or can be subjugated by any man or set of men on earth.—*Richmond Whig.*

What will satisfy Them?—We would like to know what, short of disunion and civil war, would satisfy our disunion friends. They wanted a Convention, and the people said they would'nt have it. They said Lincoln would make war, and he hasn't done it, and they seem disgruntled about that. They wanted him to withdraw the Southern troops, and now that it is probable he will do so, they say he wouldn't only that he is compelled to. They are determined not to be satisfied any way. They are splitting their throats bawling "re-action!" That "re-action" is more in their throats and on their pens than any where else. They are a personification of Mr. Miserable, who is determined not to be content. They think the people are fools, and their only gleam of happiness is in that thought. They breakfast on "ifs," dine on "ans," and sup upon "buts." If they can stand such diet we can stand ours. But they propose nothing, they urge nothing, they do nothing but growl and think like the Dutchman's little boy—"tam." We recommend Mrs. (not Mr.) Winslow's "soothing syrup," in double doses, frequently repeated.

Raleigh Banner.

AN ACT TO CREATE THE ARTILLERY CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That there shall be organized a corps of artillery, to consist of such troops and companies as may now and hereafter be raised in the several counties of the State, not to exceed ten in number, to include both horse and foot artillery.

SEC. 2. That whenever a company, not less than sixty-four nor more than one hundred, shall be reported to the chief of artillery, the chief shall direct said company to proceed to the election of the following officers, viz: One captain; 2 first lieutenants; 2 second lieutenants, to be commissioned by the governor; and the captain so elected shall [be] appointed from the ranks, 1 first sergeant; 4 sergeants; 4 corporals; 2 artificers; 2 buglers, and (one farrier and one saddler, if the company be mounted,) and make report of the same, together with the number of privates, to the chief of artillery, who shall issue warrants to the non-commissioned officers aforesaid, and the chief of artillery shall thereupon make his report to the commander-in-chief of the State, together with a requisition for the necessary arms and equipments for the company.

SEC. 3. That the arms to be furnished to said companies shall be prescribed and shall be recommended by the chief of artillery, and approved by the commander-in chief of the State; and said arms and equipments shall be furnished by the Governor, if such are in possession of the State or can be procured out of any funds appropriated for arming the State.

SEC. 4. That from and after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint some suitable person, a citizen of the State, to the office of the chief of artillery, with the rank of colonel, who shall have the supervision of the forming, equipping, arming and instructing in their proper duties, the several troops and companies that may constitute this corps; and he shall be a staff officer of the commander-in-chief. Once a year, at least, he shall inspect the several troops and companies, constituting the corps, and see that all the equipments, arms and ammunition are properly cleaned, cared for and preserved, and make his report in full of all matters to the commander-in-chief. All said troops and companies shall be subordinate to the chief of artillery, and receive their orders from and through him; and make annual returns, and oftener if necessary or required, of all ordnance and ordnance stores and other property belonging to the State in their possession, and also report the state and condition of such troops and companies as shall be prescribed, from time to time, by the chief of artillery.

SEC. 5. That the chief of artillery shall also be chief of ordnance and military engineers, and perform the duties in these several departments, as the commander-in-chief may prescribe.

SEC. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Danville Connection.—The Legislature of 1858-9, having granted a charter for a Railroad from Danville to the Coalfields on Dan River, in Rockingham, and the Legislature of 1860-'61 having granted a charter from Greensborough to Leaksville—the so long talked of Danville Connection has, in effect, been chartered. It now remains for the people of Guilford and Rockingham to bestir themselves and to build the road. The distance from Greensboro' to Leaksville is about thirty-three miles. Shall the road be built? That it can be, no one doubts, but will it be done? It remains for the people of Guilford and Rockingham to say. In this connection, we call attention to the charter granted, extending the Coalfields Road west from Deep River. It rests with the Stockholders to say where this road shall intersect with the North Carolina Railroad. Should the Greensboro' and Leaksville Road be built, it would have a great influence in controlling the Western terminus of the Coalfields Road. It is time that the people of Guilford and Rockingham were moving in this matter. Whether we remain in the Union, or are to go out, it is highly important that the Danville Connection should be completed, and that as speedily as possible. We hope soon to hear of meetings being called, and of stock taken by the thousands.

Greensborough Patriot.

The Chatham Railroad.—The Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the Chatham Railroad Company, [Raleigh to Coalfields] are respectfully requested to meet at the office of S. H. Rogers, Esq., in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 20th instant. A full attendance is requested.

The Commissioners named in the act are, J. C. Stone, H. A. London, Frank Page, K. P. Battle, O. A. Tysor, T. D. Hogg, R. S. Tucker, W. P. Taylor, Wm. Hogan Jones and Elias Bryan.

Raleigh Banner.

The Milton Railroad.—The last Legislature having chartered a Railroad from the Shops on the North Carolina Railroad to Milton, we are glad to see that the people of Caswell are taking hold of the matter. A meeting was held in Yanceyville a few days since, and the people evinced a determination to build the Road. We like to see this spirit.—*Greens. Patriot.*

The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.—This important work has so far progressed towards completion, as to be navigable for steam boats and the smaller class of coasting vessels. Since the opening for navigation, upwards of four thousand sailing vessels, steam boats and canal barges have passed through it, carrying to the markets of Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Alexandria and the West India Islands nearly 100,000 tons of the productions of the State. Though the work is unfinished and improvements are to be made in the rivers leading to it, yet it is fair to presume *its tonnage exceeds already any other work of internal improvement in the State.*

A vessel passed through some weeks since, having a cargo consisting of 8,500 bushels of corn and 450 bales of cotton. The locks will admit vessels of four times this capacity, when the work is entirely completed. From a recent report of the company it appears the following quantity of produce has passed through their canals during the past 3 *months:* 12,000 bales cotton; 7,500 bbls. naval stores; 300,000 bushels corn; 20,000 bushels wheat and peas; 800,000 feet plank and scantling; 9,400,000 shingles; 1,032,000 oak staves; 480,000 feet ton timber; besides large quantities of rail road ties, fire wood, &c., &c.; and about 4,000 tons of groceries, dry goods, guano, &c., have been brought into the State.—*State Journal.*

Morehead City.—Our sister over the water is steadily continuing to improve. Mr. Cunniggim, who bought the "Macon House" some time since, is enlarging it, and making other decided improvements. Very soon it will be capable of accommodating a largely increased number of boarders. Mr. C's enterprise and public spirit are highly commendable, and we hope he will find them amply rewarded.

One or two new stores are being built, and others are in contemplation. Dwelling houses are steadily going up, and the population is slowly but surely increasing.

Let our national difficulties be settled, and we entertain a well-grounded hope that Beaufort Harbor will attract the attention its importance merits, and that every species of business will rapidly improve. So mote it be!—*Beaufort Journal.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, March 8, 1861.

E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gentlemen:—I have been requested to forward you for publication, for the benefit of the Farmers of the lower end of Richmond (where the land in question is situated and where your paper circulates more generally than others,) an analysis of some soil forwarded on to Professor Emmons, State Geologist in N. C.

The correspondence first appeared in the N. C. Standard, from which I have cut the slip now enclosed.

Respectfully yours, &c. W. F. LEAK.

ANALYSIS OF SOILS IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND Co., Nov. 5, 1860.

Professor Emmons:—My Dear Sir: I send you a small box of earth in order to have it tested, which has been procured under the following circumstances:

The piece of ground that I am reclaiming consists of some 40 acres, and has been known for the last 70 years by the name of "Snead's Dismal," a name quite appropriate, for it has indeed a dismal and *gloomy* appearance.

I have understood that it resembles somewhat the Florida "Hammock."

It is thickly set with large and very tall black gum, with now and then what is called a tooploo gum, and wherever the basin is the least elevated, it is filled with grape vines and other growth indicative of strength of soil.

There is no water course running into it, or any leading from it, except that in the spring and winter there runs from it a *small* branch, which dries up in the summer months.

The "Dismal" is surrounded on all sides by the poorest kind of piney woods.

I have cut a ditch though its centre 4 feet wide and about 4 feet deep, and have taken the specimen sent you *about* 12 inches below the surface.

The surface soil proper for about 6 inches, seems more decomposed, and as you advance with the ditch, you *occasionally* strike some 15 or 20 feet in which decomposition is perfect throughout, resembling in appearance dark (but not black) *mud*, but 19-20ths of the under strata is of the kind furnished, and it will *average* in depth 3 feet, and rests upon a bed of pure white sand.

I have gone as yet no deeper than 4 feet, but under the sand there *must* be clay or some retentive subsoil, otherwise it would not hold water in the spring and winter, in which months it is about 12 inches deep.

The specimen sent you *somewhat* resembles rotten wood, and I have no doubt for some 3 or 4 years will produce finely, and probably the "conditions of fertility" may be continued at a comparatively small expense by supplying that in which it is found deficient, and it is for this purpose that I now forward.

Permit me to add, that the greatest want of the age is chemistry, as applied to agriculture. Our best informed planters, as a general rule, know little or nothing about it, and I should like to see some system inaugurated by State aid that would more speedily bring it about.

The present plan is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. I wish your services continued, but still want something else superadded.

Respectfully, your most obed't serv't.

W. F. LEAK.

The soil referred to in the foregoing letter belongs to *the swamp soils*, of which I have already given some information in a report published last spring. It differs however, in one or two respects, from the common swamp soils. It is composed of

Organic matter,	80.00
Silex,	14.00
Phosphate of lime,	2.00
Carbonate of lime,	0.10
Magnesia,	08
Water,	4.00
Iron,	none
	100.18

The soil is remarkable for the large amount of phosphate of lime and the absence of iron; at least there is only a trace.

The product, after removing the organic matter, resembles an ash, mixed with sand, some of which is rather coarse, and in amount it is variable, as I obtained 13.00 per cent. of coarse sand from one part of the specimen.

I regard this soil as valuable, either for cultivation or to use as a fertilizer, as it contains so large a per centage of phosphate of lime. For a compost it will be very valuable. It has all the elements required for the production of good crops, especially of Indian corn. It will be seen that it has a sufficiency of inorganic matter for cultivation, though the vegetable greatly predominates. It will be particularly valuable for mulching young fruit trees and vines. E. EMMONS.

State Geologist.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SANDY CREEK, RANDOLPH Co., N. C., March 11.

E. J. HALE & SONS:—GENTLEMEN:—On last Saturday evening the 9th inst., about 9 o'clock, the whole Northern horizon was illuminated as if the sun might be on the verge of emerging from the tree tops; presently I noticed streamers of red and white light shoot alternately in the N. E. which gradually faded away and the sky in that direction assumed a red cloudy appearance. In a few moments streamers of a more brilliant and luminous character appeared a little West of North. Afterwards I noticed the same in the N. W. though not so brilliant; after this the Aurora appeared gradually to subside.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"CAROLINA."

TO THE TUNE OF "DIXIE."

*Written for Miss S. T. W*******, of Warrenton.*

I'm glad I'm not in de land ob cotton;
Old times dar am all forgotten.
Let us stay! Let us stay in North Caroline:
In Carolina I was born
The land of Backer, Pine and Corn;
Let us stay! Let us stay in North Caroline—
We'll cling to North *Callina*—Hooray! Hooray!
Old Rip's the land, on which we'll stand,
To live and die like freemen;
Away! away! we'll live and die like freemen.
Away! away! we'll live and die like freemen.

That glorious spunk is still alive,
That bore us out in seventy-five;
Let us stay! Let us stay in North Caroline:
The Cotton boasters still may shout,
Their mammy's do not know they are out.
Let us stay! Let us stay in North Caroline—
We'll cling to North Callina—Hooray! Hooray!
Old Rip's the land, &c.

Our gallant sons will fight and bleed,
We'll beard "Old Abe," we won't secede;
Let us stay! Let us stay in North Caroline.
The coward flies when danger's near,
But call the roll you'll find us *"here."*
Let us stay! Let us stay in North Caroline—
We'll cling to North Callina—Hooray! Hooray!
Old Rip's the land, &c.

We'll force old Abram to do right,
By standing firm, but not by flight.
Let us stay! Let us stay in North Caroline.
But when the die is cast—our fate,
Our destiny is with our State.
We will stay! we will stay in North Caroline—
We'll cling to North Callina—Hooray! Hooray!
Old Rip's the land on which we'll stand,
To live and die like freemen!
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray for Rip Van Winkle!
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray for Rip Van Winkle!

G.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, a Nego Boy named CAD, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Thompson's in Pittsboro', where he may probably be lurking. We will give $50 for his delivery to us or his confinement in jail, so that we get him; and we will pay $50 additional for proof to convict any white person of harboring him.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 12. 4-4tpd

LIME!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 8-itf

JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail.

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 21. 39-tf

SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The conviction that the policy of the Administration is peace, conciliation, and the preservation of the Union by fraternal measures, is daily increasing. The extremists are all in despair, and the Secessionists are losing all hope of cementing their movement in blood.

A distinguished gentleman from one of the seceded States arrived here this morning and had a long interview with President Lincoln. He was assured that the "policy of the Administration is peace." The President also added: "There will be no blood-shed during my Administration if I can prevent it." The same assurance has been given to a number of Northern gentlemen, and the impression now universally prevails that the President and a majority of the Cabinet will sustain Mr. Seward in his peace policy.

It is said to day that the appointment of Mr. Crittenden to the Supreme Court will not be sent to the Senate on account of a request from him, his friends having ascertained that between the ultraists of the North and the extremists of the South, it would be defeated.

Washington Cor. Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford have received such assurances from a high source, of the pacific intentions of the Administration in reference to the Southern forts, that at present they will make no official demand. Pending the movements looking to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, they will remain quiet. Their instructions are said to contemplate a sacrifice of forms and etiquette to promote a favorable result.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It is understood that the Southern Commissioners yesterday sent an official note to the Secretary of State, asking their recognition, and stating that an answer would be called for to-day. The Secretary of the Commission accordingly called at the State Department to-day for a reply. The response was a request for time to consider their proposition, which was granted. The opinion prevails that the President will refer the whole matter to the Senate for their advice.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It is denied in Administration circles that any unusual naval display is to be made in Southern waters. The vessels of war now in Northern ports are said to be preparing for sea merely for transport of 2,500 troops now in Texas awaiting the means of returning northward.

GALVESTON, March 11.—Gen. Houston has refused to recognize the State Convention. He considers that its functions terminated in submitting the secession ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature, which meets on the 18th inst., will attend to public questions. He favors the holding of a Convention to change the State Constitution, but opposes Texas joining the Southern Confederacy.

The convention in reply have passed an ordinance claiming full sovereign power, promising to consummate as speedily as possible the connection of Texas with the Confederate States. The convention will at once require all officers of the State to take an oath of allegiance to support the new government and carry out the convention ordinances. It is reported that Clark will be put in Governor Houston's place, if the latter refuses to take the oath. It is also reported that Gov. Houston is raising troops on his own account. Fifteen hundred Texan troops are at and near Brownsville.

BRAZOS, March 6.—Arrangements have been made for the Federal troops to leave as soon as means of transportation shall be provided. The steamer Daniel Webster is waiting outside.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The Galveston Civilian says that Capt. Hill has agreed to give up Fort Brown, as soon as the troops can secure transportation.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—The Convention have transferred the captured forts, arsenals and munitions of war to the government of the Confederate States.

An ordinance has been passed appropriating $500,000 to the support of the government, and authorizing the Governor to issue 7 per cent. bonds for the amount.

Peace, Peace.—It affords us much gratification to say that the latest despatches from the seat of government furnish additional evidences of a most significant character, that the settled policy of the administration is to be Peace, Peace, Peace. *A messenger was dispatched yesterday to Fort Sumter,* and Major Anderson, in the course of a few days, will be out of the range of hostile guns. This is one great point settled. Another great point is,—that the Montgomery Commissioners, are to experience the kindest treatment,—and nothing will be left undone to send them back home with a conviction of the friendly disposition of the President towards the seceding States. Mr. Lincoln is thus gradually—(and we do not hesitate now to say, manfully and patriotically)—feeling his way to the recognition of the great fact that a Revolution exists,—and that if the Revolution is to be ever undone, the way to undo it is by conciliation, kindness and peace.—not by bomb-shells, bayonet and cannon.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Army in Texas.—Captain Chandler is reported to have arrived in this city, direct from San Antonio, with despatches for the Government. Colonel Waite, who is now in command of the military department of Texas, had endeavored to reorganize and concentrate the troops, but found it impossible to do so, in consequence of the demoralization caused by the surrender of General Twiggs. Colonel Waite was at San Antonio, waiting instructions from the Department. Captain Hill, in command of the troops on the Rio Grande, was at Fort Brown, and had been restrained, by the interposition of friends, from making an attack on the Texans at the Brasos. General Twiggs, it appears, received the order of Secretary Holt, relieving him of his command of the United States forces in Texas, three days before he surrendered to the Texas militia.

We perceive by the newspapers that a private letter has been received in New York, from Col. Waite, in which he says that he is overwhelmed with business of the most disagreeable kind, and that, in the situation in which he finds himself, he can only carry out the stipulations entered into by Gen. Twiggs.—*National Intelligencer.*

Charleston Items.—The Charleston Mercury of Tuesday has the following remarks on the rumored evacuation of Fort Sumter:

Sumter Sine Die.—The intelligence contained in our telegraphic column to-day will gratify our readers. Sumter is to be ours without a fight. All will be rejoiced that the blood of our people is not to be shed in our harbor, in either great or small degree. To those who have troubled themselves with vague fears of war on a large scale, and the horrors of war extensively, the relief will be as great as the apprehension has been grievous. * * * The prospect of having Sumter is very pleasant.

The Courier calls it "a conquest of peace," but adds:

"While we regard the dispatch as entirely reliable, it is needless to add that, until it is confirmed and carried out by actions and results, there will be and should be no intermission or relaxation of our preparations, which have progressed rapidly and favorably for several days."

From Europe.—The Etna with dates from Liverpool to the 27th ult. has arrived.

Lords Russell and Palmerston strongly denounced the policy of America in preventing the right of search and permitting at the same time a prostitution of her flag.

Mr. Buxton expressed his fears that the Southern Confederacy would revive the African slave trade. He hoped that England would never recognize the independence of the Confederacy without an express stipulation against any such attempt.

The Etna brings $1,300,000 in specie. Nearly $300,000 more was booked on the Arabia.

Commercial.—The sales of Cotton for the previous days amounted to 15,000 bales. The market closed quiet, but quotations were fully maintained. Breadstuffs were dull, but prices steady.

Decision of the Celebrated Gaines Case.—WASHINGTON, March 14.—Chief Justice Taney rendered the decision of the Supreme Court to-day in the celebrated case of Mrs. General Gaines. It was in her favor on all the points involved. It was the unanimous judgment of the Court. Mrs. Gaines, who was present, received the decision and unfeigned congratulations of her friends. The amount recovered is said to be some *two millions of dollars*—covering back rents for 18 years, which are confirmed to her by the decision.

In the ordinance of secession adopted by Louisiana it is provided that its adoption shall in no manner change the legal rights of parties in any State in suits pending in the Courts of the U. S.

Another Important Case Decided.—WASHINGTON, March 14.—Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to-day in the *mandamus* case of the Governor of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, to compel the latter to surrender a fugitive slave. The Court decided in favor of the right of the former to seize the fugitive, adding that the Governor of Ohio had no right to go into the question of whether the fugitive was accused of any crime or not in Kentucky. But as Congress cannot impose any federal duty on a State officer, nothing but good faith and the good sense of the officers of the States is to be relied upon. The *mandamus* therefore could not be granted.

The Southern Tariff.—MONTGOMERY, March 14.—The tariff is published. It is to go into operation on the 1st of May. Compared with the tariff act of the United States, most of the 30 per cent. duties of the latter are reduced to 25—the greater portion to 24. The 19 per cent. duties are reduced to 15, and a large portion of the 10 per cent. The free list embraces a very small schedule.

The Famous Floating Battery a Dead Failure.—Charles Pearson, formerly a clerk for Wardell & Feltman, of this city, has just returned home, after several months sojourn in Charleston. The much talked of Floating Battery is abandoned as a total failure.

Mr. Pearson was present when Gen. Beauregard first saw it. The General laughed at it, and soon after it was launched it capsized and sank. When this disaster befell it, the Charlestonians said it was never intended for service, but merely to amuse the impatient hotspurs who insisted upon storming Fort Sumter.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

[The N. Y. Day Book, on the alleged authority of a "gentleman from Charleston," (not named, says the above "is entirely false."]

Call for an Extra Session.—We are in daily expectation of a proclamation from the President calling an extra session of Congress, in order to deliberate upon the present anomalous condition of public affairs and direct the policy of the government in the crisis.

There can be no doubt, I think, that such extra session will be called for early in May, and that it will be earnestly urged to provide for meeting the exigencies arising out of the rapid progress of the Southern confederacy.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Commercial.

New Hampshire Election.—Berry, the Republican candidate, is elected Governor by about 4,000 majority. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected. The Legislature is largely Republican.

Election of U. S. Senator.—HARRISBURG, PA., March 14.—David Wilmot was elected to-day a Senator of the United States in place of Simon Cameron, resigned. The vote was 96 to 96.

Prompt Ratification.—The Alabama Convention have ratified the permanent Constitution submitted by the Confederate Congress by a vote of 87 yeas to 5 nays.

Michigan Personal Liberty Bill.—After an animated debate the House has indefinitely postponed the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the personal liberty bill law by a vote of 46 against 24.

False report.—The report that the Northern stock in the Macon and Western Railroad had been seized by order of Governor Brown is denied.

Liverpool and Charleston.—The Charleston Courier announces that the subscription for a line of steamers to Liverpool has reached an amount authorizing the definite organization of the company and the commencement of work on the contract.

Post Office Department.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Geo. W. McClennan, Esq. as Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Duplin Extra Court.—Judge Osborne has been appointed to hold a special term of the Superior Court for Duplin county on the third Monday of March.—*State Journal.*

Fruit.—The mild weather we had two weeks ago brought out the peach and other stone fruit trees into bloom, and the cold snap we have had since has been fatal to a great portion of them. Some trees in protected situations may have escaped, but from what we can learn, the bulk of the crop will be a failure.—*High Point Reporter.*

A North Carolinian Swindled.—Mr. C. A. Cameron, from North Carolina, was on Monday last, at Memphis, initiated into the arts and mysteries of the confidence game. Having offered some North Carolina money in payment of his purchase, it was refused, when Mr. Armstrong, as he called himself, seeing the great difficulty he would encounter, kindly offered to take it to his brother's, round the corner, where he would exchange it for gold for him without charge. Cameron readily accepted the offer, and delivered the $43 over to him to have it converted into gold. Armstrong departed with it, but neither he nor the money has since been heard from.

The Voice of the People.—The petitions, says the Jersey City Standard, having reference to the condition of the country, which have been presented to Congress, sum up as follows:—

For Crittenden's propositions straight,	287,500
For Crittenden, with Powell amendment,	18,750
For Crittenden, with Bigler amendment,	12,500
For Corwin's proposition,	12,500
For Border States plan,	56,250
Total,	387,500
Total against any compromise,	14,875
Majority in favor of compromise,	372,625

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1861.

MORE AGITATION.—The secessionists, failing to prevail upon Gov. Ellis to commit political suicide by convening the Legislature, have projected a mass meeting at Goldsborough on Friday and Saturday next; held a meeting at Warsaw on Monday last; and proposed to hold a meeting at Wilson on Saturday last.

The spirit which animates the projectors and actors in this movement is perhaps already sufficiently apparent; but as signs of the times we copy the following extract from the call of a meeting at Wilson:—

"*Fellow-Citizens of Edgecombe and Wilson*: The Convention bill has been voted down, and we are now left without any constitutional means either to join our sister States of the South, or to authoritatively protest against the usurpations of the Abolitionists of the North, whose President, Lincoln, has already seized the reins of government, instituted military despotism, and emphatically declares that he will use all the power and resources of the federal government to enforce the federal laws in those States which have severed their connection with the federal Union. This declaration we regard as a clear and determined declaration of war against our kinsmen of the South, who are bound to us by all ties of sympathy, affection and blood. Thus we see that civil war, with all its horrors, is almost upon us," &c. &c.

The "Many Citizens" who signed such stuff as the above must have been in a dreadful panic, or wished to get their neighbors in one. Lincoln "seized the reins of government"! How *seized* them? "Instituted military despotism"! Where? "A declaration of War"? "civil war almost upon us"? Why before this alarming manifesto was issued the telegraph wires had conveyed to the extremities of the country the fact that the troops were to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter! and that Lincoln says he "meant peace."

But let the Warsaw meeting speak:—

Resolved 1st. As a minority having God-given rights, we declare them inalienable against all magistrates and all governments of whatever pretensions, and that we as a community dare maintain them.

Resolved 2d. That we invite all communities in North Carolina of like sentiments with ourselves, to co-operate and to give us their aid and sympathy.

Resolved 3d. That we recommend the formation of a new party composed of those persons who are unwilling longer to submit to Northern rule and aggression.

Resolved 4th, That our sympathies are with the South, and our desire is a connexion with the Southern Confederacy.

If we understand the above—and it is so queer that we have doubts about that—it goes to the root of things and sets at defiance "all magistrates and all governments of whatever pretensions." And we are strengthened in this supposition by the fact, astonishing as it may seem, that out of eight citizens who figure as Chairman, Secretary, resolutioners and orator, not one is dubbed "Esq." The only title among the eight is a military title—ominous of what we may expect when "all magistrates" are discarded. If in reality they are "against all magistrates and all governments," we think they need the "sympathy" they ask for, though people who prefer government to anarchy will be cautious about giving them "aid."

But the people—the Democrats—having decided that there shall be no Convention, let us see how the pretended Democratic Wilmington Journal proposes to show its respect for the will of the people. It "offers" a proposition, not as its own, but as somebody's else, (we know not who, for we never saw it elsewhere than in the Journal,) that the Delegates elected to the Convention, or as many of them as please, shall meet at Goldsborough on the 4th of April, for the purposes set forth in the following paragraph:—

"The Legislature of North Carolina, in calling a convention, made the action of that convention dependent upon the vote of the people. In plain terms, the convention was thus made a mere advisory body. It had no power to decide anything finally. By a mere nominal majority the call of *any* convention has been defeated, although we honestly think the people were *for* a convention, and there is a general feeling of disappointment and surprise that there is *not* a convention. This feeling is shared by Southern Rights men, Union men and Submissionists. But the delegates have been selected and elected. They have thus the endorsement of their respective counties. There is certainly no reason why they should not meet as an *advisory* body—a body of selected citizens, who, if not a legally organized body, are at least composed of gentlemen legally chosen, and whose views would necessarily have much weight, both inside and outside of the State. This movement would have to be wholly spontaneous on the part of the delegates. It would have to be wholly at their own expenses; but in truth its advisory power and influence would be little diminished by the fact that accidentally 501 more people happened to vote *against* than did *for* it. In any case, the ratification by the people removes or does away with all irregularities."

This is cool! A fair trial has been had; the people decided *not* to have a Convention by the very trifling "accident" that more people "*happened*" to vote against than for a Convention! A most remarkable accident indeed! A dreadful accident! There is, or was, a class of men connected with the press in London facetiously called "dreadful accident makers for the newspapers." The author of this election accident must have taken his degrees in that class.

And the Journal "*honestly* thinks the people were for a Convention"! If they had been would they have been such fools as to say they were *not*? The fact is, these so called *Democratic* organs have been so long accustomed to lead their party by the nose that they can't realize that the people—the Democratic people—have a will of their own, and sense enough and firmness enough to express it. They have been so long accustomed to power and place, that they are unwilling to relinquish their hold, even when the people withdraw their confidence and leave them in a minority of one-third, as they have been left in the election of Delegates to the Convention.

And the Journal has the impudence to say, in the same article in which it calls upon the Delegates to go to this negatived and irresponsible meeting at Goldsborough, that "We are compelled to come to the conclusion that there are among the delegates elected to Convention, men who must, in all fairness, be classed as submissionists in the fullest and most obnoxious sense of the term." Men who are thus insulted would deserve to be insulted if they should pay any respect to the Journal's invitation.

Another of the secession organs don't want the Delegates already elected to meet, but wants the Legislature called together again, a new Convention authorised, (probably without saying to the people "by your leave,") and new Delegates elected. Those already elected don't suit—the majority is not for disunion.

We need scarcely add that we have no lack of confidence in the sound sense and conservatism of the great majority of the Delegates elect. We object to the proposed illegal assembly simply because it is illegal. The delegates were elected to stay at home: if *they*,—the picked men of the State—set aside that election and refuse to obey THE LAW, who shall stay the progress of mad men? It is no justification to call such an assembly a merely "*advisory* body." He who reads and thinks on what he reads, will see that even the Journal's own statement of the case makes such an assembly illegal and improper. For, says the Journal, "the Convention was thus made a mere advisory body" by the Legislature which provided for its assembly if called by the people. And it is as "a mere advisory body" that the people have forbidden it to assemble.

After all these manifestations of a restless moboeratic spirit among the leaders of the disunionists, it it scarcely surprising that a writer in the last Wilmington Journal shoves aside Governor, Legislature and People, and calls for an election of another set of Delegates to another Convention, to take the State out of the Union, in defiance of all these authorities. Let the people be warned. And let all good citizens among the disunionists themselves be warned of the anarchy into which a parcel of reckless men who assume to lead them would drag the State. It cannot be safe to follow men who will not submit to the will of Legislature or People, though they are ready enough, when it suits their purposes, impiously to cry out that "the voice of the people is the voice of God."

STARTLING NEWS!—The Wilmington Journal gathers and in a fashion of its own speculates over sundry naval rumors. The Journal says:—

"In our exchanges received this morning [Saturday] we find sundry rumors and reports, telegraphic and otherwise, to the effect that several light draft vessels, indeed nearly all the available light draft vessels belonging to the General Government, had been got ready for sea, and that they had been supplied with arms, provisions and men. The report was that the Crusader, Mohawk, Harriett Lane, national vessels, and the Steamers Empire City and Star of the West, merchant vessels, were under orders to leave New York on last Wednesday night, supposed destination Southward, to supply and reinforce the forts still in possession of the United States."

The Journal then proceeds to "rather think that vessels *have been* ordered South," but rather thinks also that it is too poor a lot to effect much; doubts whether such "would be sent to a place fortified like Charleston." but intimates mischief in prospect somewhere and doubts not that the authorities of the seceded States are warned and prepared at every point, &c., &c.

We have been too busy this morning to know anything of the panic doubtless created by this startling news; or to learn whether some of our folks who have been "spoiling for a fight" (ever since it was ascertained that there was "no hope" at Fort Sumter) are preparing to leave for the "seat of war," which is somewhat indefinitely located by the rumors aforesaid, and may be said to be left "all about in spots." We trust that we are not too late to prevent so deplorable a result by announcing that the vessels have been very disobedient. Every vessel above named was in New York Harbor on Friday, by a most flagrant breach of "orders" having failed to leave on Wednesday. The curious may ascertain this, as we did, by reference to the marine and other news of the Journal of Commerce of that morning. As also, that the Empire City, Star of the West and Coatzacoalcos were then waiting final orders to sail (as they have since done) on an expedition for the "coercion" of Texas—by bringing away the troops in that State.

But the Journal has something nearer home:—

"It is also said that the Schooner M. P. Hudson sailed from New York on Tuesday for Fort Johnson, N. C., with a cargo of provisions, cannon, etc. Fort Johnson is merely a depot or barracks and not a fortification."

"We rather suppose that there is truth in the fact that the Hudson has sailed with the stores, etc., for Fort Johnson."

No such vessel sailed from New York on Tuesday. A reference to the marine news of the Journal of Commerce of Thursday shows that that vessel *did* clear on Wednesday, not for Fort Johnson but for Key West, Florida, as the Journal might have seen, we suppose, by reference to any New York paper received on the day before it published this "sensation story."

Provisions and cannon must be plenty with the government if it sends them to Fort Johnson, where it has no soldiers to eat the one or fire the other.

Richmond and Petersburg, Va., were in a prodigious ferment the other day about a great scheme for the "coercion" of Virginia and the Border States, which originated, we believe, in the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. The reader will find a notice of it elsewhere from the Whig. It has died out. Probably it did duty for the Petersburg election.

But the Herald has another from its Washington correspondent to fill up the vacancy, viz: that Lincoln has the most active measures in progress for the concentration of a prodigious naval force to blockade the coast from South Carolina to the Rio Grande, and to do sundry other terrible things; of all which President Davis has been advised by friends at Washington, to the tremendous excitement of the Confederate States, whose forces he is concentrating to march on Washington with 50,000 men and open Old Abe's ears with the sound of cannon near the White House, unless he cuts and runs before Davis gets there. The reader will see the Montgomery dispatch about the "five vessels" &c. We suppose the Herald's man sent to Montgomery the dreadful news from this country and to New York the alarming news from the South at the same time. The "news" appears to have reached those places simultaneously.

AN UNCERTAIN SOUND.—The Raleigh disunion organ, the State Journal, says,—

"We have been given to understand that Lincoln has abandoned the Force Bill. Forts Sumter and Pickens are to be evacuated, and the troops in Texas recalled. Until the first of October we are to have a respite. The angel of peace is suddenly recalled."

In another editorial, in the same column, it says,—

"The people were deceived by lying telegraphic dispatches sent out on the eve of the election by party tricksters of the submission school. Now that the veiled prophet has shown his face, and the hideous forms of coercion and civil war are depicted in his countenance, they turn with horror from his presence."

NOT DISTRESSED.—It will be seen by the paragraphs we copy from the Charleston papers, that there is evident satisfaction at the prospect of a peaceful evacuation of Fort Sumter. Those who would have the fighting to do have the good sense and humane feeling to rejoice that so dreadful an alternative is avoided. It is only the *more brave men* that keep beyond the range of Fort Sumter's guns that are dissatisfied.

ALARMING.—A disunion paper has the following "startling intelligence." The paper is decidedly "fast," as no other has the news:—

"There has already been a plan concocted by Seward of New York, and Johnson and Etheridge, of Tenn., to try to destroy all chances of secession in the border States, and then by agitation, try to array one class of our citizens against the other, and thus carry out their vicious policy. Does it not look like there are men in North Carolina who have a hand in this game? We advise you to keep your eyes open."

No men in North Carolina so likely to have a hand in this game as those who manufactured such a story.

PETERSBURG FOR SECESSION.—Polls were opened in Petersburg last week and after three days' voting the people instructed their delegate to go for secession, 879 to 762. The secession vote, the Petersburg Express says, is 452 larger than at the election on February 4 when the Union men carried the election.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The report of Gov. Manly, Treasurer, states the balance in the Treasury at close of year ending Nov. 20, 1859, as $13,241 87: receipts for year ending Nov. 20, 1860, $229,354 63: total $242,596 50. The disbursements for the year have been $240,824 20: balance to new account, $1,772 30. The receipts consisted of: $100,000 dividend of stock in Bank of the State of N. C.; $4,000 dividend of profit on same; $1525 interest on bonds; $13,975 82 of bonds collected; $99,433 80 loan to pay 3d and 4th instalments of subscription of $200,000 to Bank of N. C.; $8,000 loan to pay for new college buildings; $7,115 51 net proceeds of tuition &c.; $805 from other sources. The disbursements, amount above stated, were for subscription to stock in Bank of N. C., new buildings, &c.

During the year seven students received instruction at the University, free of all college demands.

The receipts by Prof. M. Fetter, the Bursar, for tuition, room rent, &c., were $24,785 64; and his disbursements for college expenses $17,620 18.

The funds of the Institution consist of $200,000 stock in Bank of N. C.; $9000 N. C. Bonds; $10,000 Virginia bonds; $5,500 Wilmington bonds; $27,558 58 individual bonds; cash $1,772 30—total $255,830 88.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Douglas offered the following resolution, and asked that it be printed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public works within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are now within the actual possession and occupation of the United States, and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same, and, if so, whether the government has the power and means under existing laws to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand; and whether the defence and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places, and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and reoccupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender, for any other purpose and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union, and within whose limits such forts, and other public property are situated, and if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, will be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid, and such others as are supposed to sympathize with them, to subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal capital.

The resolution lies over.

Mr Fessenden submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That Albert G Brown and Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, Stephen R Mallory, of Florida, Clement C Clay, Jr., of Alabama, Robert Toombs, of Georgia, and Judah P Benjamin, of Louisiana, having announced that they were no longer members of the Senate and having withdrawn therefrom, their seats in this body have thereby become vacant, and the Secretary is directed to strike their names from the roll of members.

On Thursday, Mr. Mason introduced a resolution of inquiry as to alleged mustering into U. S. service of District of Columbia Militia. Laid over. Mr. Fessenden's resolution above was discussed and adopted; amended at Mr. Mason's suggestion, by removing the direction to strike from the rolls the Senators named, which he thought might be regarded as offensive though not so intended.

On Friday, Mr. Mason introduced another resolution of inquiry as to troops in the District. Laid over. Mr. Douglas's resolution above was taken up and Mr. Douglas spoke at length. He believed that Lincoln did not meditate war; if he did, there was no provision for such a movement. He had no right to collect the revenue off Charleston harbor. He could only do so at the custom-house. If he attempted to collect the revenue on shipboard he would be liable to impeachment. He could not put a collector in one of these ports without first conquering the cities which would require a force of not less than 280,000 men, at an annual expense of $316,000,000; besides 30,000 to protect Washington. Several of the ultra Republicans responded and there were bitter personalities.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—In addition to a letter which we recently noticed on this subject, we have one from another friend in South Carolina, from which we extract as follows:—

"I have been somewhat surprised to see from your paper for some time past with what tenacity you hang to the notion that the Charleston Mercury is the true exponent of public opinion in this my adopted State. The people of this State agree with it almost to a man, as to the right of a State to secede, and as to the policy of this State seceding when it did so; but as to the African Slave Trade and free trade humbug, I do not believe that you can find five hundred men in the State that agree with it. I know of none scarcely in this part of the State. There was a general rejoicing here when the Constitution was adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States with the article in it prohibiting the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, and I assure you that it never will be re-opened with and by the consent of the voters of South Carolina."

As is our custom we place the matter fairly before the public, by letting South Carolinians state their own views through the Observer. We shall rejoice, as we have said, to find that they, and not the Mercury and Mr. Spratt, are right.

But there has been much more than the Mercury and Mr. Spratt to lead people out of South Carolina to come to the conclusion that the slave trade would be eventually re-opened. If we are not greatly mistaken in our recollection of events, a proposition in favor of re-opening that trade [recommended by the Governor of the State] received a favorable report from a select committee of the Legislature of South Carolina three years ago; but after a remarkably able adverse Report from a member of the committee, J. Johnston Pettigrew, Esq. then a member of the Legislature and then and now a distinguished citizen and lawyer of Charleston, the subject was indefinitely postponed without debate, whether in consequence of Mr. Pettigrew's report or because the committee reported against its *then* expediency, we cannot tell. Again: Mr. Spratt, the leading advocate of that trade, has since been returned to the Legislature, and Mr. Pettigrew is left out, whether on account of his opposition to it or not we do not know. Again: Supposing the fact to be that not five hundred, or even five thousand, persons are in favor of that trade, how does it happen that neither in South Carolina nor Georgia does public opinion allow any person to be punished for open, palpable, and avowed violations of the laws prohibiting that trade?

Seeing all of these things, and seeing no paper in South Carolina to controvert the Mercury's positions, and knowing very well the Mercury's standing with the dominant party, we confess we are surprised that our esteemed friends in South Carolina could expect us or others out of that State to come to any other conclusion than that the Mercury, in this as in other matters, is the organ of public opinion and the director or indicator of public action in that State. Would it not be well for our friends in South Carolina to direct some of their remonstrances to the Mercury as well as to us? Differing with the Mercury radically on almost every public question, we have generally found, and have often had occasion to say so, that we agree with it on one point which we consider essential to the honest conduct of a newspaper, viz: giving an opponent a fair showing.

Our friend will not understand us as attempting to fix upon him or his party associates any desire for the slave trade or for free trade. Of course we know that he is honestly opposed to both. We only differ with him as to the opinion of the dominant party. It is very manifest that a South Carolinian who speaks of free trade as a "humbug" does not belong to the dominant party. The Mercury has long been its organ. We mention these matters only to show our correspondent why we have quoted from the Mercury as indicating South Carolina opinion. If the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention which will consider the Constitution adopted at Montgomery are public, and not secret as has been usual at the South, we may have some opportunity of *knowing* the sentiment of the State on the provision forbidding the slave trade.

THE EXPORT DUTY.—It is supposed that North Carolina produces 200,000 bales of cotton annually. In the Southern Confederacy the tax on this, by the export duty laid there, would amount to $100,000 a year—a pretty considerable sum to come out of the pockets of the cotton planters, in addition to all other taxes.

NEW MAIL ROUTES.—In the act passed at the late session establishing new post routes we find eighteen in this State, mostly in the extreme East and West. In this section:—

From Manchester, on the Fayetteville and Salisbury route, via Murchison's Mills, and Morrison's Mills, to Carthage.

From Asheboro', in Randolph county, via Pretorsville, Cox's Mills, Bame's Creek, and Harley's Hill, to Troy, Montgomery county.

From Merrick's Creek, New Hanover county, via Harrison's Creek, to Topsail Sound.

From Oak Ridge, Guilford county, to King's Store, in same county.

Among the "Confederate States" we note 11 new routes established in Alabama, 9 in Florida, 22 in Georgia, 9 in Louisiana, 8 in Mississippi, 7 in South Carolina, 28 in Texas.

THE ELECTION IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—We have received a note from Col. James L. Gaines, requesting us to state that he was not a candidate to represent Montgomery county in the State Convention. He had declined to become a candidate when he ascertained that a large majority of the voters of that county were opposed to a Convention, whilst he himself was in favor of it, and had so declared. Though declining to be a candidate, those who agreed with him as to the propriety of having a Convention, and some others, voted for him, and he received from 110 to 115 votes, some 25 or 30 more than were cast for Convention.

We cheerfully comply with the Colonel's request. The account we published of the election in his county came from a friend in an adjoining county, who, while writing as to the result in the latter, stated what he had heard as to the vote in the former, and did not know, we presume, that the Colonel's vote was merely a complimentary one from his neighbors and friends.

MASONIC HISTORY.—We are requested to state that James Banks Esq has found the manuscript of his History of Masonry in North Carolina, which he recently advertised in this paper as lost.

The trial of the Lathams at Greenville, N. C., was not concluded till 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when the jury rendered their verdict of Not Guilty. Nine distinguished Attorneys were engaged in it, viz: For the State, Attorney General Jenkins, H. W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, and Messrs. Sparrow and Warren, of Washington. For the prisoners, D. K. McRae, Esq., of Newbern, Messrs. Rodman and Carter, of Washington, and Messrs. Satterthwaite and Singletary, of Pitt. Only Messrs Rodman, Jenkins, McRae and Miller participated in the argument.

Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.—We are gratified to learn that Judge Battle has consented to undertake the task of preparing a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court from its establishment to the present time. We know of no one so well qualified for this laborious and important work as Judge Battle is, and we feel sure that this announcement of his readiness to perform this service will be received with gratification by the profession and the public generally.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Government Policy.—It is believed that already the subjects involved in Mr. Douglas's resolution have been before the Cabinet, and that a general recall of United States forces in the seceded States, except those at the Tortugas and Key West, has been determined upon. The Executive Government may not yet have issued orders to this effect, because they have taken measures to fortify themselves against the insane clamor that would be raised against them from the war party of the republicans, by taking in writing the opinions of military men upon the military questions involved in the procedure.

Congress must be called in special session in order either to enable the Executive Government to carry on war or secure peace. The Administration cannot adopt and pursue any definite policy, either for war or for peace, without legislative aid. All that they now do, and all that they immediately attempt to do, is to distribute the offices. *Wash. Cor. N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Story Contradicted.—It was stated some time ago that a Representative from the seceded States had had an audience of the Emperor of France, and was by him encouraged to hope that France would recognize the new Confederacy. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has assured Mr. Faulkner, U. S. Minister, that there is no foundation whatever for the story.

Excitement from a false rumor.—MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 14.—A report here, probably unfounded, that five war vessels left New York Tuesday night, armed and carrying a large number of marines with an ample supply of provisions, destined for a Southern port, has created much anxiety, as it came apparently from a reliable source.

The Texas Troops.—NEW YORK, March 15.—The Mohawk and Empire City sailed to-day for Texas, to bring away United States troops. The Star of the West had been previously despatched thither, and the Coatzacoalcos has been chartered for the same purpose.

The Confederate Congress.—MONTGOMERY, March 15.—The injunction of secrecy was to-day removed from the act in relation to the sale of African negroes The President objected to the sixth section of the act, which authorizes the sale of Africans to the highest bidder, as being in opposition to that clause of the Constitution which forbids the African slave trade, and a mandate to legislate effectually to prevent the same. The vote to pass the act over the veto was yeas 15, nays 24. Nothing of interest transpired in the open session to-day. Congress will certainly adjourn to-morrow.

From Arkansas.—LITTLE ROCK, March 11.—MR. S. D. MORGAN: Arkansas will not go out of the Union until all hopes of an adjustment shall fail. We will favor a National Convention, and probably appoint delegates to a Border State Convention. C. D. BERTRAND.

Massachusetts Personal Liberty Law.—The bill modifying the personal liberty bill, which passed the Massachusetts Senate last week, passed the House of Representatives Thursday, after a warm debate, by a vote of 81 to 45. The bill modifies the present law materially.

Washington Items.—The evacuation of Fort Sumter having been determined upon by the President, the United States steamer Crusader has been detailed to proceed from New York to Charleston and embark Maj. Anderson and garrison under his command and convey them to some other port.

The Attorney General is now engaged in ascertaining if there is any law to collect the revenue outside of a port, and his labors thus far have been abortive He, however, is said to have satisfactorily ascertained that no legal means exists by which to enforce the collection of the revenue.—*Washington Letter.*

Arkansas.—The Van Buren (Arkansas) Press is quite indignant at the seizure of the United States arsenal at Little Rock, and says:

"The act will meet, as it merits, the unqualified condemnation of every decent man in the State, whether Secessionist or Unionist. Contrasting strangely with the feeling or the conduct of that lawless band in the lower part of this State, is the sentiment of our people here in reference to the occupants of the garrison within five miles of this place. We look upon them as our defenders and friends, and the people of Crawford and Sebastian counties will turn out *en masse*, to resist any attempt on the part of any people to dislodge them from their appropriate quarters, so long as Arkansas remains in the Union."

Our late Congressmen.—Our late Congressmen, with a few exceptions, having been preaching immediate Secession in Washington all the winter and having done all in their power to defeat an adjustment of pending difficulties, have returned home, and are now perambulating their respective districts, stirring up strife and discontent among their constituents. They are all horrified at the idea of remaining in the Union a moment longer; and yet, strange to say, they are all hankering for a re-election to Congress, under *this* infernal Abolitionized government! It is not a little singular, to a person up a tree, that these gentlemen desire to serve the people *at Washington* for another term of two years!

Richmond Whig.

Messrs. Corwin and Clay Decline.—Hon. Thomas Corwin did not apply for the mission to Mexico, as stated; and he declines to accept it.

The same may be said of Cassius M. Clay, who also declines the mission to Spain.—*Wash. Letter.*

We of Arkansas have tasted the bitter fruit of the Union tree.—*Arkansas Exchange.*

Well, eat to the core, and then perhaps you can see seed.—*Prentice.*

MARRIED,

At Oakland, on the 14th inst., by John A. McDonald, Esq., Mr. JOHN McIVER to Miss CATHARINE WICKER, daughter of Joseph Wicker, Esq; all of Chatham.

In Moore county, at the residence of Daniel Douglass, on the 7th inst., by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. FREDERICK YARBROUGH to Miss DELANA OLIVER, daughter of Reuben Oliver, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 18.

BACON,	10 a 12	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	16 a 16	LARD,	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	10¾ a 11⅛	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 9½	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	7 25 a 0 00	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	6 75 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 50 a 0 00	Northern do.	30 a 35
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	90 a 0 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, Peruvian,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Swan Island,	$50	TURPENTINE—	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 12½	Yellow dip	1 40 a
Green	4 a 5	Virgin,	1 00 a
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Hard	55 a 00
		Spirits	30 a 31

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No change to note in any article since Thursday's review. Receipts of Flour per Railroad and wagons have been large, quotations fully sustained.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—March 16, 1861.

Turpentine, Yellow 1 80, Virgin 1 44, Hard 95. Spirits, straight 33¾. Rosin, common 82½. Tar 1 50. No other transactions reported. During week, last sales of Cotton at 11¾ for "assorted grades," and 11¾ for strict middling. Sugar, 55 Hhds. at auction at 6⅞ to 7⅜ for P. R. and N. O., and 56 Muscovado and N. O. at 6¾ to 7¾. Corn 66. Hay 85. No other report.

At New York, Cotton firm at 11¾ for middling uplands. Southern flour 5 25 to 5 60. Spirits quiet at 35¾ for straight. 35½ for N. Y. bbls. Rosin 1 35. Turpentine 2 75.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6 to 11. Flour 7 87½ to $8. N. C. Bacon 11½ to 12.

New Goods Expected.

THE undersigned announce to THEIR CUSTOMERS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS GENERALLY that their

SPRING GOODS

will be in store about 1st APRIL proximo, of which due notice will be given.

Such of their customers as are IN ARREARS, will oblige by paying off old scores and buying more goods if needed. H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 16, 1861. 1t

Pres. copy.

☞ **Kerosene Lamp Chimneys,** Plain and Ground. For sale at THE CROCKERY STORE.

March 16. 1t

CROCKERY.

W. N. Tillinghast

Has received his IMPORTATIONS of Earthenware for

The Spring Trade,

Making the largest and best assorted Stock he has ever had. He will offer these Goods at old prices (as cheap as can be brought from the North,) notwithstanding the present cost of Exchange.

☞ *Customers will please buy their Crockery first, so as to give time enough to pack well.* ☜

March 13, 1861. 4-itf

Carpet Auction.

THE Stock of CARPETINGS belonging to S. W. Tillinghast & Co., will be offered at Auction on Thursday evening, March 28th.

The Carpets will be arranged, and open to inspection on Wednesday and Thursday.

D. A. RAY, Surviving Partner.

March 18. 5-2t

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, as Trustee of Thos. J. Curtis, will offer for sale on Tuesday next the 19th inst.,

38 Acres of Land,

it being a part of the Mumford Swamp sold last Dec'r. The purchaser failing to comply with the terms of sale, the Land will be resold at his risk, to-morrow 12 M., at the Market House.

WM. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.

March 16, 1861. 1t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order made by his Honor R. M. Saunders, at Spring term of Moore Superior Court, I hereby give public notice that a Special Term of said Court will be held, for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next. All persons having business to transact in said Court, are hereby notified to attend. The parties are notified that unless they show they have used due diligence to get their causes ready for trial, they will be required to pay the cost for the Term.

GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.

March 12. 5-*3MM

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Harnett, passed at March Term A. D. 1861, I shall sell to the highest bidder at Public Auction, in the town of Averasboro', on the 8th day of April next, the following slaves, to wit: HECTOR and DINAH, and two children, aged respectively four and two years, upon a credit of six months for bonds with approved security. The above property is to be sold for partition between the heirs-at-law of the late Mary Ryals, dec'd.

NEILL S. STEWART, Commissioner.

March 15, 1861. 5*3t

NOTICE.

ON Thursday 25th April next, at the Town of Lillington, we the undersigned Commissioners, by virtue of authority from the County Court of Harnett, will proceed to sell the lots in said Town. Terms 3, 6, 9 and 12 months credit.

C. C. BARBEE,
A. S. McNEILL,
JNO. McCORMICK, } Com.
J. P. HODGES,
J. S. HARRINGTON,

March 15, 1861. 5*3t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration *pendente lite* on the Estate of Malcom Clark, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber at March Term 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County, he hereby notifies those indebted to said Estate to come forward and pay the same, as indulgence will not be given.

B. F. SHAW, Adm'r Pendente Lite on the Estate of M. Clark, dec'd.

March 18, 1861.

Further Notice.

AT the residence of the said Malcom Clark, dec'd, on Saturday 14th April next, will expose to sale to the highest bidder all the Perishable Property of said deceased. Terms 6 months credit.

And at the same time and place will be hired out for the term of 12 months the Negroes belonging to said Estate. Terms made known at time of hiring.

B. F. SHAW, Adm'r.

March 18, 1861. 5-*2t

Carolinian copy.

$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Saturday night last, a HORSE and MARE. The Horse is a deep sorrel, and the Mare a light sorrel with white feet, both in good order. I will pay a reward of Ten Dollars for their delivery to me. ISHAM McCLAM.

Clinton, N. C., March 10, 1861. 5-2tpd

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING AND Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75tf

1861.

JAS. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.

INVITES the attention of Physicians to his large and select stock, which comprises every article usually kept in his line. Prompt attention paid to orders from the country.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1861. 89-tf

Fresh Garden Seeds,

FROM

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

GROWTH OF 1860.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a LARGE and SELECT supply of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS from the celebrated House of D. Landreth & Son, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac furnished gratuitously.

JAS. N. SMITH,

North West Corner Market Square.

Jan'y 19. 89-itf

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-13m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE BY

S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't.

Sept. 18. 52-itf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGE SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be fa

From the National Intelligencer.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN THE "CONFEDERATE STATES."

We observe that the public economy of the Southern Congress assembled at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, is very far from giving general satisfaction to the people of the Confederate States. The inauguration of a political millennium in that quarter seems to be as remote as ever, and one of our New Orleans contemporaries actually intimates that the nearer view which the people are now able to take of their political leaders has not tended to enhance the general estimation of their wisdom. "So long," says the "True Delta" of that city, "as the people judged of the capacity of the leaders in the Montgomery secret league by their careers at Washington, through the haze which envelopes the atmosphere of that place, they naturally saw through an exaggerating medium; but now, when exhibited through their published acts, there is no longer a misty veil to conceal their shallowness, and their utter inability to construct any practicable system of government in lieu of that which they, without the consent or authority of the people, have assumed to destroy."

It is not for us to endorse this severe, if not critical judgment, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the Tariff scheme of the new Confederacy has created a wide and general dissatisfaction among the people subject to its government. At the very outset the Congress has thrown overboard the free-trade doctrines which the favorite political school of the South has for years commended so highly. "The tariff" has been one of the standing "grievances" under the old regime, and the first thing the new Congress at Montgomery does is to establish "a tariff." They lay a heavy duty on goods coming from the Northern States, and many of which they have previously received free of duty. The value of Northern goods annually consumed by the Seceding States is estimated at one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. These goods are articles of prime necessity to the South, including many things which belong to the comforts and conveniences of life. Provisions and military stores alone are exempted from duty. For all the other articles the consumers must pay an increased price. It is not strange that the prospect of buying many necessary articles at a cost enhanced by a double duty (the duty paid to the United States and to the "Confederate States") is considered a burdensome incident, and hence the recent extraordinary alacrity of trade between the North and purchasers in the Seceding States, who desired to avail themselves of the brief interval preceding the installment of the new revenue system at the South.

The incidental disadvantages and inequalities of this arrangement are obvious to every tyro in finance, and have already, we perceive, been brought home to the business and bosoms of the trading classes in the Seceding States. For instance, the New Orleans Bee, a secession journal, in its number of the 1st instant, remarks on this subject as follows:

"The tariff system adopted by the Southern Congress appears to give satisfaction to nobody. This is so obvious that even our contemporary of the Delta in general most indulgent towards the doings of the Southern Congress, takes formal exception to several of the provisions of the tariff. In a previous article we pointed out several serious defects in the ordinance which are calculated to impair its operation and greatly to embarrass and inconvenience the community. Haste and lack of mature consideration evidently characterize it. The complaint is universal that it has been ordered to go into effect too soon—that sufficient time has not been allowed the merchants to prepare for it by transferring their orders to Europe for such articles as, *cæteris paribus*, may be imported here at less cost than similar products of Northern industry. The dealers who happen to have large stocks of Northern goods on hand will enjoy a marked advantage over those whose supplies are small, and who will be compelled immediately to augment them under the system of duties about to be enforced. It may be apprehended that certain descriptions of trade of which New Orleans has hitherto enjoyed almost a monopoly will decline. For instance, why should Arkansas continue to make purchases of goods in Louisiana, when the same articles can be procured in Memphis at lower prices? If Southern shoes pay twenty or thirty per cent. duty in New Orleans, and pay nothing in Memphis, it is perfectly clear that the latter will wrest from us the major part of this particular branch of commerce; and it is equally certain that we must lose some of our best customers."

But not content with this indirect, and in some respects reduplicated, taxation on imported articles, which, in the absence of direct trade with Europe, must still, and, in any event, for a long time, be derived from the North, the Congress have now put an *export* duty on cotton, the prime staple of the new Confederacy. By an act "to raise money for the support of the Government and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America," the President is authorized to borrow, on the credit of the said States, a sum not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the public service may require, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law for the support of the Government and for the defences of the Confederate States." The bonds are made payable at the expiration of ten years, and in the mean time it is provided that the interest on the loan shall be secured by the following tax, ordained in the fifth section of the act:

"From and after the first day of August, 1861, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of one-eighth of one cent per pound on all cotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate States, which duty is hereby specially pledged to the due payment of interest and principal of the loan provided for by this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish a sinking fund to carry into effect the provisions of this section: *Provided however*, That the interest coupons, issued under the second section of this act, when due, shall be receivable in payment of the export duty on cotton: *Provided also*, That when the debt and interest thereon herein authorized to be contracted shall be extinguished, or the sinking fund provided for that purpose shall be adequate to that end, the said export duty shall cease and determine."

Now, it must be borne in mind, as a Northern contemporary well suggests, that the secession troubles have already virtually put an *export duty* on cotton by increasing, in consequence of enhanced risks, the rates of freight and insurance. But the Southern Congress have decided that a direct export duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound must be paid into the Treasury of the Confederacy on all cottons exported in a raw state. This tax, it is true, will amount, in the case of individual planters, to no very considerable sum, being only half a dollar per bale of four hundred pounds, but the "principle of the thing," as well as the burden imposed, has called forth a loud outcery from many secession journals. It will be seen that the duty in question proceeds on the assumption that the new Confederacy is founded essentially on "cotton," insomuch that this great product is selected to bear the chief burden of present taxation, and thus has the privilege of paying honestly for the honor done to it by the Montgomery Congress. If cotton is "king," we suppose it is only just that he should pay for the crown which that Congress has placed upon his brow.

But, in point of political economy, it cannot be denied that this arrangement is open to grave exceptions. A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, for instance, is disposed to think the case a hard one when a people who "have been so long accustomed to be plundered and befooled by other people," now, "for want of somebody else to practice upon, deliberately set about plundering and befooling themselves."

As, in the case of goods imported from the North under the revenue system of the Confederate States, complaints of injustice and inequality find place, so it is patent to the observation of all that the Adam Smiths of the Montgomery Congress have strangely exemplified their theory of free trade by erecting discriminations to the disadvantage of cotton raised in the Seceding States, as though they sought to diminish the profits of the cotton culture in the latter, and at the same time to discourage the progress of secession northwards by fixing a premium on all cotton raised within the limits of the United States. For, of course, if Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas do not secede, their cotton has the advantage in the market of this one-eighth of a cent duty, and also of safe and cheap carriage. The increased cost of cotton shipment from the ports of Seceding States is set down by the Philadelphia North American at a cent a pound. So here is an advantage of a cent and an eighth a pound on the part of the cotton of the loyal States. Under these circumstances we are disposed to think the following criticism of a Charleston writer not entirely unreasonable:

"Taking it for granted that we are to have duties on imports, and also a duty on the exportation of cotton, the cotton planters will be doubly burdened. Let us have one or the other, but not both together. Of the two the export duty may be the least objectionable, because it would be more direct, and therefore more sensibly felt and more easily understood. *But if we have both, the cotton planters will indeed be ground between the upper and nether millstones. Their gains will be shortened at both ends.* Should such a thing happen in a Confederacy of Cotton-growing States, in which cotton planting is beyond all comparison the chief productive industry, it would furnish a curious illustration of the well-known truth that men may by habit acquire a relish for things which in themselves were originally and naturally distasteful."

It is thus made evident that secession, in the estimation even of its votaries, has not inaugurated a reign of justice and wisdom on the ruins of the Federal Government.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Convention.	No Convention.
Ashe and Alleghany,	259	1013
Anson,	520	460
Alexander,	246	598
Alamance,	298	1111
Beaufort,	590	653
Bertie,	138	632
Bladen,	480	460
Brunswick,	627	61
Buncombe,	1219	389
Burke,	718	278
Cabarrus,	898	806
Caldwell,	166	651
Camden,	41	281
Carteret,	415	894
Caswell,	692	187
Catawba,	918	158
Chatham,	283	1795
Chowan,	204	222
Cleveland,	1270	117
Columbus,	620	188
Craven,	891	862
Cumberland & Harnett,	1038	959
Currituck,	447	86
Cherokee,	149	901
Duplin,	1252	71
Davidson,	866	1806
*Davie,	263	784
Edgecombe & Wilson,	1588	17
Franklin,	794	79
Forsyth,	288	1409
Gates,	367	141
Granville,	1056	748
Greene,	457	106
Guilford,	118	2771
Gaston,	864	186
Halifax,	1049	89
*Haywood,	504	807
Hertford,	289	292
Hyde,	476	161
Henderson,	578	647
Iredell,	191	1818
Johnston,	741	621
Jones,	259	71
Jackson,	486	88
Lenoir,	447	195
Lincoln,	708	86
Martin,	662	22
McDowell,	638	217
Mecklenburg,	1448	252
Montgomery,	81	870
Moore,	135	1257
Macon,	250	859
Madison,	845	582
Nash,	989	98
New Hanover,	1781	210
Northampton,	676	827
Onslow,	681	89
Orange,	458	1486
Pasquotank,	169	426
Perquimons,	299	182
Person,	593	167
Pitt,	986	177
Polk,	362	123
Rockingham,	808	570
Randolph,	45	2466
Richmond,	388	251
Rowan,	882	1150
Robeson,	490	871
Rutherford,	970	308
Sampson,	972	530
Stokes,	204	890
Surry,	207	1136
Stanly,	85	763
Tyrrell,	134	158
Union,	548	488
Wake,	1406	1246
Warren,	774	33
Washington,	238	418
Watauga,	72	536
Wayne,	1250	242
Wilkes,	51	1890
Yancy,	556	598
Yadkin,	84	1490
	46,672	47,323
		46,672
* Not official, but doubtless correct.		651

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*lypd

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS institution, of a thoroughly scientific and Military character, is under the conduct of COL. C. C. TEW, formerly superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The third Academic year begins Feb'y 6, 1861. The charge is $315 per annum, including clothing. For a circular address the superintendent.
Dec'r 29. 83-1aw6t*6t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.
Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.
For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.
R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at Auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 9th day of April next, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, the interest of B. R. Russell in the HOUSE and LOT situated on the South side of Bridge street, cornering on Bridge and Water Streets.
The House is in good repair.
☞ Terms at sale. C. E. LEETE, Trustee.
March 4. 1*ts

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 20*tf

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.
His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.
NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79:f

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.
WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,
OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office.
Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.
Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.
Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.
☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

B. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.
Nov. 9. 69-6m pd

M. A. BAKER,
COPPER SMITH.
TURPENTINE STILLS manufactured on the most favorable terms. All work warranted.
Call and see for yourselves, at Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 22, 1860. 63tf

W. H. CARVER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16 1860. 9-tf

Joseph W. Barbour,
INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.
Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—Will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.
Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

G. W. LAWRENCE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL attend personally to the sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Cotton, Flour, and all other country produce that may be consigned to him. ☞ Orders filled promptly.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 4 1861. 96-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29 1860. 4-1ypd

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.
W. P. KENDALL & SON,
General Commission Merchants,
SOUTH WATER STREET.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
ORDERS from the Country respectfully solicited.
On consignments of Cotton and other Produce, liberal cash advances will be made when desired.
Oct. 17, 1860. 68tf

A. W. FULLER,
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
Commission Merchant,
NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 8, 1860 59-6m

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.
REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.
C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and
AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'. Lat of Scotland Neck. Late of Warrenton.
DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 *Pearl Street,*
NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.
The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.
The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

Business Enlarged.
Extensive Shoe Manufactory.
THE firm of Wm. Carter and Sons having been recently dissolved, a new association has been formed under the firm of
Marsh, Carter & Co.
who will continue to manufacture all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, and LEATHER of every description, upon a much more extensive scale than heretofore. Combined with our Tannery, it is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Southern country. Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. MARSH, CARTER & CO.
Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5. 94-3m

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.
N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28. 83tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit
By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.
CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.
SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &C.
CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.
Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.
Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.
D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23. 11-1m*tf

Atlantic Scientific and Military Institute,
CAROLINA CITY, N. C.
HAVING secured the services of William A. Herring Esq., to take charge, as Principal, of this Institute, we take pleasure in saying to the public that the first Session will begin March 18th, 1861.
Mr. Herring is eminently qualified to take charge of an Institute of this kind. He is a practical teacher and Civil Engineer—was educated at Prof. Nathan B. Webster's Military Institute, and the University of Virginia, and is a graduate in the Scientific departments of both those Institutions. His advantages for gaining a knowledge of *Agricultural Chemistry* were very superior, and special attention will be paid to that branch of science.
While this is also a classical School, it is intended to be made a superior scientific and Military Institute. The expenses will be one hundred and forty dollars ($140) per session. This amount includes tuition, board, room-rent, room-furniture, fuel, lights, washing, books and stationery, and military uniform.
Day scholars will also be received in the Institute. For further information, address the Principal at Carolina City.
JOHN A PARROTT,
R. F. BRIGHT,
W. H. CUNINGGIM. } Directors.
DR. E. L. PERKINS, Sec'y.
Feb'y 27. 1*5t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his LAND, lying on the head of Beaver Creek, on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, and reaching within a quarter of a mile of the Rail Road, containing 320 Acres, some of which is cleared, some good Bottom Land yet to clear. A large two story Dwelling HOUSE, a new Kitchen and good Stable, a fine place to take in travellers; two Springs within reach of the house, a wagon yard where much manure is accumulated, with a new well of the best water; the very place to set up work shops, black-smithing, wagon-making; making ploughs, spirit barrels, shoes, &c., would do well, the road being quite public. The very best of white oak and other timber can be brought down from Moore County on the cars very cheap, and to a point within half a mile of the place. The range for cows, hogs and sheep, is exceedingly large and good, the creeks and branches are full of reeds, dry cattle winter very well without feeding. Any quantity of fire wood can be cut on the Land and sent to town on the rail cars. I have raised very good corn here without manure. It is the best land for peas, potatoes and water melons I ever saw; we keep water melons, when we have them, in the portico where they can be easily seen from the road; they sell fast and at a fair price. I planted a few scuppernongs last spring, they grew finely. This is an excellent location for orchards, the spring frosts are quite light; a pure aired high section, as healthful as the mountains.
A. McARTHUR.
Jan. 28. 91*tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, I will expose to sale, on Thursday the 28th day of March next, the following property belonging to the estate of D. McDonald, dec'd, to-wit:
One LOT containing 4¼ acres, near Maysville, with a comfortable Dwelling and necessary out-buildings; the location is a desirable one to those who may wish to have the advantage of a good school.
RIVER TRACT—containing 86 acres and known as the "Dunham Landing"—with a store and ware-house upon the premises. This is one of best locations on the River for trade.
Terms—Six months credit; the purchaser will be required to give a note with approved security.
☞ The sale will take place at the "Dunham Landing." on the River.
J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.
Feb'y 11, 1861. 96*tspd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:
1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.
2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.
3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.
No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.
The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.
R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
Dec'r 21, 1860. G. W. SMITH.
This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.
Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,
Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.
Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. J. H. FARRAR.
15*1yr

NEGRO SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the County Court of Montgomery, we will sell at public sale, on the 4th of April next, ELEVEN NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of Rev. J. E. Chambers, dec'd. Among them a good Blacksmith, and several likely young Men, Women and Children.
Sale to take place at the late residence of deceased. Terms: six months credit.
R. A. CHAMBERS, Adm'r.
J. T. CHAMBERS, Adm'x.
Feb'y 25. 1-4tst A

Eclectic Magazine for March.
Feb'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

TO THE AGRICULTURIST
SOMBRERO PHOSPHATIC GUANO.

WE refer you to the following certificates of eminent Chemists who have analyzed this invaluable Phosphate; (many others can be adduced.) Also, the correspondence from different sections of the country showing the value placed upon this Manure by those who have used it.
All we ask is a fair trial, knowing you will give the preference over any other now in use.
NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1860.
I have analyzed a sample of Guano imported in Schr. "E. C. Howard," from the Island of Sombrero, for Messrs. Wood & Grant, and find it to yield the following:

Phosphate of Lime,	81.16
Carbonate of Lime,	2.50
Sulphate of Lime,	2.00
Chloride of Sodium, &c.,	1.00
Organic Matter,	10.00
Water,	2.34
Salica, Alumina, &c.,	1.00
	100.00

Signed, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GUANO,
No. 11 Exchange Buildings, Baltimore.

26th May, 1857.	Brig "Norman,"	85.14	of Phosphate
21st July, "	" "F. O. Field"		
	Schr. "M. E. Jones,"	80.00	
Oct. "	" "Naramisic,"	86.66	
Nov. "	" "Sarah Maria,"		
	Brig "S. G. Bass,"	88.90	
Dec. "	Schr. "Chief,"		
16th Feb. 1858.	" "N. Doane,"	81.20	
24th April, "	" "W. R. Kibbey,"	84.40	

WM. SMITH REESE,
State Inspector, Maryland.

Moses Lacey, Esq., Lynchburg, Va. April 16th, 1860. "Sombrero Guano has turned out well on the Wheat, so far; and friend Walton, to whom I sold it, says he would not give it, *pound for pound*, for Peruvian."

To JOHN W. C. LOUD, Esq.,
No. 27 South-street, New York.
13th *July*, 1858.—Where the Sombrero Guano was applied was as good straw as the Peruvian, and the wheat was as full or more plump grain.
29th *July*, 1858.—The wheat where Sombrero Guano was used weighed 62 lbs. to the bushel. The Peruvian weighed the same: no difference either in straw or grain.
ROBERT J. HOOPER.

Philip A. Ball, Esq., Baltimore, Md., Sept. 10, 1860, says, "The corn where Sombrero was used is rapidly green and strong, and the balance of the field, on poor soil, looks sun-burnt and drooping. I wish you to send me ten tons."

Facts Worth Knowing.

Guanos are of two kinds—those in which Ammonia predominates, as in Peruvian, and those in which Phosphates of Lime, &c., predominate, as in Sombrero and others. Both experience and theory establish the fact, that Ammonia and Phosphate of Lime are essential ingredients for a *general* fertilizer, and consequently for general purposes, a proper mixture of the two is recommended. Whilst the Peruvian and other Ammoniated Guanos are mere *stimulants* or *quickeners* of the soil, the Sombrero Guano is a *permanent fertilizer*, but of slower action and less perceptible effect the first year, when aided by some stimulant. Hence the great importance of combining the two in proper proportions, which, when done, makes the *best*, most *convenient* and economical fertilizer known. Assuming the cost of Peruvian Guano at $60, and Sombrero at $30 per ton, and with one quarter of the former and three-quarters of the latter (which proportions are recommended by experienced farmers,) it gives, at a cost of $37 50 per ton, a fertilizer far more valuable and *permanent* than the Peruvian alone. The agriculturist need only be reminded of the nature of the two predominating ingredients in the two different species of Guano to enable him to understand the proper mode of its application. Whilst Ammonia (in the Peruvian) is liable to evaporate or rise, Phosphate of Lime (in the Sombrero) is heavy, and liable to sink below the reach of the roots of plants; therefore it should be early deposited in the hill or drill, with the crop, or used as a top dressing, in the proportion of 300 or 400 lbs. to the acre, according to the wants of the soil. If the Sombrero Guanos are combined and used as a top dressing, in the spring is the best time, when the crop is assuming its sustenance and vigor, as at that time the benefit of the Ammonia is less likely to be lost than if used in the fall or early winter.
Also Manipulated Guano. ...ADDER & MARTIN,
Agents for Wilmington.
Pamphlets sent on application.
Feb'y 19. 90*tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

AT January Term, 1861, of Richmond County Court, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell. Those indebted to the intestate are notified to make payment. Those having claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE
Jan'y 22, 1861. 91*tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE
WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,
JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL TURNING
And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Matcher, splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Ladies, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing and Turning, with despatch and on low terms.
SPRING BEDS.
These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use, recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them in Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.
We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction and is to-day as good as new.
All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.
MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Cumberland County, as Administrator upon the Estate of the late W. Frizell, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the